

# THE MADISONIAN

A NEWSPAPER DEVOTED TO THE HOME CIRCLE

VOLUME I.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1913.

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## General News

Smallpox is prevalent in Letcher county.

Jules Falk, a noted violinist, of this country, is on a visit to relatives in Paris, Ky.

The water works company at Paris, Ky., have let a contract for the erection of a new dam.

The case of Collins against Flinn from Estill county, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

Senator James denies that he is "boosting" Stanley. The fellow that believes that will please stand on his head.

Whitley City was chosen county seat of McCreary county over Pine Knot. Campton won over Hazel Green in Wolfe county.

The Scott county Fiscal court places the salaries for county judge and road supervisor at \$1200 each. The salary formerly paid them was \$1000 each.

Dr. J. W. Porter, of Clark county, was selected as the Moderator of the General Association of the Kentucky Baptists at its meeting in Lexington last week.

Circuit Judge Sampson is probing the election held in Knox county last Tuesday. About 100 witnesses have been subpoenaed including the candidates and bankers.

Dr. Yager was given an affectionate farewell by the people of Georgetown on his departure for Porto Rico. The crowd joined in singing "God be with us till we meet again."

The society of "Spugs" has commenced a crusade against useless Christmas giving. Mrs. August Belmont declares against the custom. Let her send her representatives here.

Senator W. O. Bradley, M. H. Thatcher and W. G. Dearing have effected a partnership for the practice of law and will open up offices in Louisville, Ky., about the first of December.

Rebuilding has begun at Jackson, Ky., which was lately devastated by fire, and new substantial brick buildings are being constructed to take the place of the old wooden structures.

The farmers of Warren county are in convention at Bowling Green, as a result of the recent chautauqua that was held in that county, and are being royally entertained by the citizens of the Park City.

The Glenn Hotel at Cadiz, was partially destroyed by fire from a defective furnace. The citizens labored heroically to prevent the spread of the flames and succeeded in stopping it before great damage was done.

The County Court Clerk's office in Christian county has been broken into by unknown parties. So far nothing has been missed. Footsteps of the intruder made on the window sill have been photographed.

Monte Fox, of Danville, representing a New York concern, bought 400 head of fine cattle at \$7.55, and 200 head at \$7.50, at Winchester. Two hundred and twelve head of the Brock herd were shipped at once and averaged 1463 pounds. All the other will be delivered this month.

Judge Cochran handed down an opinion in the United States court which is in session this week at this place, in the case of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, requiring it to pay taxes on an increase of \$6,600,585 in its franchise assessment. The company had been paying on about \$14,000,000, and this increase will bring a tax to the state of \$33,000.

## DEDICATION

Of the First Christian Church a Grand Triumph.

BEAUTIFUL CEREMONIES

Sunday was a red letter day at the Christian Church. Although the rain poured during the morning hours, a great audience gathered in the auditorium at every service, and when the final word was pronounced at the close of the evening sermon, all felt that a new era in church circles in our city had begun.

At the Bible School service there were 250 present, the attendance being divided because of the preparations in the kitchen to provide for the visitors, but that service whetted the expectations of all for the service that was to follow.

Promptly at 10:30 the organ voluntary began and the audience soon after filled every available space. More than one thousand were present. The invocation was delivered by Rev. D. Clay Lilly of Nashville, Tenn., Field Secretary of the Layman's Missionary Movement. Rev. H. C. Garrison, of Danville, read the lesson which was followed by prayer by the pastor, Rev. E. B. Barnes. Miss Jamie Caperton sang "Awake my soul to joyful lays," with a violin obligato by Miss Issie Million. Those who heard Miss Caperton for the first time were surprised at the power and beauty of her voice, which will be a valuable addition to the musical interests of our city. Miss Caperton's enunciation gives charm to her singing, every word being audible.

The sermons of the day were preached by Rev. F. M. Rains of Cincinnati. Mr. Rains has dedicated over seven hundred churches, and has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for them. He is enthusiastic, pathetic, earnest and eloquent. It is safe to say that few men could have held that audience for more than an hour while the subscription for funds was being taken. When it is remembered that most of those who gave yesterday had already given freely, the greatness of the triumph may be appreciated. There are not many churches that cost as much as this that can be dedicated with provision made for the debt, in a community the size of Richmond. At the morning service over \$8,000 was pledged.

In the afternoon, greetings were brought by the local pastors, Revs. D. H. Scanlon, B. C. Horton, H. N. Quisenberry and Rev. D. Clay Lilly of the Layman's Missionary Movement, and Dr. Martin of the Episcopal church. All expressed their congratulations on the work that had been done, and the congregation reciprocated the commendations that were bestowed.

Mrs. Nettie Ballard sang "The Good Shepherd" by Barri, in her usual charming manner, after which the Communion service was held, Mr. T. E. Baldwin, presiding. The pastor read a telegram from Rev. G. W. Crutchfield, of Jenkins, formerly of this city, and read a letter from Rev. A. B. Jones, a pastor during War days, and now a resident of Liberty, Mo. Following this came a brief "In Memoriam" service, for those who had passed to their reward since the building was begun. Mr. Rains preached again in the evening on "The Law of Development," and followed the sermon with an appeal for the remainder of the debt which was

subscribed. Miss Laura Bright sang with fine effect Dudley Buck's great composition "Fear Ye Not O Israel."

The Following Beautiful Service of Dedication Was Read by Dr. Rains

We now set apart this house to the worship of the living and true God, and to the service of Jesus Christ, our Lord. We devote it to the preaching of the gospel of the grace of God, for conversion of sinners, and to the education of Christians in a knowledge of spiritual truth, in all the graces of Christian character, and in all the activities of Christian life. Here shall the incense of prayer and praise ascend to God. Here shall the ordinances of the Lord's House be sacredly observed. Here shall the word of God which liveth and abideth forever be sounded out for the salvation of the perishing, and shine as a perpetual light to guide God's pilgrims through the night of time to the light of everlasting glory. Here may children of sin and sorrow find a refuge from despair and ruin, and Christians a harbor to which they can resort when the tempest is high and still be safe. Here in the hearts of humble worshippers may the Holy Spirit find a temple, and the doctrine of God's word distill upon waiting and thirsty spirits, as the rains upon mown grass and as the showers that water the earth, so that righteousness may flourish and holiness abound, and all the rich fruit of the spirit be yielded in a blessed harvest to the praise of God. May no discordant note of strife ever be heard within these walls, no unholy spirit of pride of worldliness find entrance here; but may the faith, out of which all goodness springs, the hope which purifies and comforts the sorrowing heart, and the love which honors God, blesses man and binds Christians in blessed fellowship ever inspire and sway the hearts and lives of men who worship here, so that with one mind they may strive together for the faith delivered and let their light so shine, that others, seeing their good works, may glorify our Father who is in heaven.

May these earthly courts be as the holy place in the temple, separated only by a veil from the holiest of all in which the royal priests of the house of God may trim the golden lamp, and eat of the bread of life, and burn incense at the golden altar; and thus drawing near to God with true hearts, in full assurance of faith, may they be prepared to enter finally "within the veil" to rejoice in the presence of God, where there is fullness of joy, and at his right hand, where there are blessings forevermore.

And may God graciously accept this offering of a house in His name—an offering made by grateful hearts and willing hands and bless every heart that shares in this gift, and when, one by one, those who have shared in this service shall be taken from these earthly scenes, and leave a vacant seat, may they find a yet more blessed home in that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, where the worshippers shall go out no more forever. May multitudes here be born to God, so that when all that are here, today shall have gone to their eternal home, others will take up the service and repeat from generation to generation the old, old story of the cross and the songs of Zion, and the prayers of saints until Jesus comes, and all

his redeemed are gathered home.

We give thanks to God that His people have been able to offer willingly after this sort. We invoke His blessing on the labor of their hands. And we commit to His holy care and keeping all the interests connected with this religious enterprise. "May the beauty of the Lord, our God, be upon us. And establish thou the work of our hands upon us, yea, the work of our hands, establish thou it."

Let this house be a home for the stranger, a place of welcome and comfort for the poor; a consolation for the distressed; and a place of salvation for the sinner. Let it be a place for the guidance of youth, for the consolation of age, for the good of men and the glory of God.

A notable and beautiful feature of the service was the music rendered by the choir as a whole, all churches being represented. The music was of the highest order, and too much cannot be said of the faithful work of this body, under the untiring leadership of the organist, Mrs. G. W. Pickels.

Dr. E. B. Barnes presided over the several meetings in his usual forceful way and always said the right thing at the right time. His prayer Sunday evening was soulful, chaste and a masterpiece of English. The church starts its career under most auspicious circumstances, free from debt, with "peace, good will to all mankind," and with the hearty God speed of the community.

## IN MEMORY.

In view of the great sorrow that has fallen upon our city in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Ben L. Banks and their little son, Ben, it is fitting that some simple tribute be paid their memory.

As one who knew and loved them, I would recall the days of their early married life, days filled with sunshine till a dread malady fastened itself upon the mother and robbed the home of her tender care and faithful ministry. Mrs. Banks was a woman rarely endowed and wielded her influence for the uplift of the community in which she lived. I love to think of the years of unclouded happiness when in perfect health and beauty, she lived for others and in her sweet unselfishness shed a blessing on all around her and made the home the brightest spot on earth for the loved husband and child.

Again, I recall the months of devoted service to a sister, who when sorely stricken called not in vain for love and sympathy, but was cheered and strengthened on her way. Nor would I be forgetful of Mr. Banks, a true friend, a kind neighbor, a devoted husband and father, a man with the highest sense of honor.

For years he has been a familiar figure on our streets, in our business circles, and sadly will he be missed.

A man of reticent habits and one who bore his trials alone, perhaps we may never know his heart-aches, his struggles, when deprived by ill-health of the companionship he loved.

Of little Ben, the idol of the home, bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked, and with life so full of promise, we can only think with fast falling tears, but our "Heavenly Father knoweth all" and in the "Afterwhile" all mysteries will be made plain, "we will know each other better," and "He will wipe away all tears."

Rev. Ellis, of Paris, will conduct a series of special services at the Christian Church beginning Monday night.

## VENERABLE

William Benton Succumbs to the Inevitable.

A GOOD MAN GONE.

Squire Wm. Benton, of Waco, died at his home in that place Thursday morning.

Mr. Benton's death was not unexpected. He had arrived at the three quarter century mark, and the shadows had greatly lengthened. For the last few months he had been frail and in a delicate condition, and his death was not unexpected. Only a few months ago, his beloved wife preceded him to the grave.

Judge J. M. Benton was the only child and survives him. He took great interest in the welfare and social and political preferment of his son, and lived to see him reach great distinction among men.

It was our good fortune, to have known Mr. Benton many years prior to coming to this county, and we admired him for his unostentatious life and his high ideals. He always made himself exceedingly pleasant to us, and we enjoyed his friendship beyond measure.

The county has lost a valuable citizen, one who has left his impress on the public mind.

## Student's Recital

The student's recital given at Madison Institute on Thursday evening reflected great credit on the Expression teacher, Miss Moore, and her capable class. Never in the history of this famous old school has a more delightful program been given the public. The choruses were beautiful and these were given under the direction of Miss Alley.

With so many good things it is indeed difficult to give praise where it is due, but special mention might be made of J. B. Cassidy, Jr., Miss Geneva Park and Miss Margaret Covington, as Mrs. Oakley, and also her able assistants Misses Arnold, Pitman, and Hagan. Miss Mary Katherine Jasper showed unusual talent in one so young; she gave a recitation entitled "Who's Afraid." The evening's performance concluded with a one act Comedy, "The Burglar Alarm," in which the honors were equally divided between Misses Frances Hisle, Corelia Barnes, Josephine Barlow and Austin Lilly.

## Sparks-Hastings

On November eleventh, at the home of the bride in Rose Lane, Lexington, Miss Ethel Hastings and Mr. Sparks were united in marriage.

Rev. McLean performed the ceremony, after which the couple left for a short trip North. The bride for some time, has made her home with her sister in Lexington, while the groom is the efficient Manager of the Alhambra Theatre of this city. They will make their home on Fourth Street and with their many friends, the Madisonian offers congratulations.

## Baptismal Service

Little Ruth Barnes, who joined the church two weeks ago was baptized by her father on Monday afternoon at five o'clock at the Christian Church. The ceremony was simple and beautiful and it seemed fitting that the first to submit to the ordinance of baptism in the new church, should be a little child, "for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

## HERE AND THERE

Contributed

J. H. Jones and son, who own and operate the leading merchandise store at Baldwin, have bought the stock of general merchandise of John A. Young, who had been in business at that place for several years. Mr. Young is postmaster at that place, and it is likely he will resign, in which case it is probable that J. H. Jones will be appointed postmaster.

The gasoline boat "John L." property of Mr. Edgar Land, sank at Valley View last week. This is the boat that was run as an excursion boat last summer. Mr. Land will try and float the boat soon as possible. The value of the boat is about \$2500.

The public sale of personalty of O. J. Young at Baldwin last Thursday was attended by a big crowd. Col. B. B. Million, of Richmond, was the auctioneer and the bidding was spirited, everything sold bringing good prices. Cows sold from \$65 to \$82 a head. Three ponies sold at prices ranging from \$64 to \$108. Hay sold at 90 cents a bale. Household goods brought fancy prices. Lack of space forbids enumeration of articles in detail.

A county officer-elect in conversation with the writer, said, that among the newspapers received by him, the Madisonian was the first one read, which is conclusive proof that the Madisonian is forging to the front as a leader of thought in the county in which it circulates. There are special features in the Madisonian not found in the other newspapers published in the county. Its a map of busy life, its fluctuations, and its vast concerns. Subscribe for it.

## City Officers Caucus

The new City Council met last Thursday night and in caucus named the following officers, who will be elected at the December meeting: City Clerk, W. E. Blanton; Treasurer, L. P. Evans; Assessor, E. H. Bybee; Collector, T. C. O'Neil; Policemen, William Maupin, Claud Devore and James Potts; Chief of the Fire Department, B. R. Dougherty; Hostlers C. T. Nelson and Joe Mitchell; Physician, Dr. J. G. Bosley; Janitor, David Miller; Keeper of Pest House, Mrs. Sid. Winkler.

## Puckett Killed

In a pistol duel which occurred near Irvine, Ky., between Jesse McKinney and Jas. Puckett, the latter was dangerously wounded.

They were neighbors and the trouble occurred over a line tree. A son of McKinney and a relative of Puckett were the only eye witnesses.

## L. & N. Pays Taxes

The L. & N. Railroad paid \$55,000 to State Auditor Bosworth on the increased assessment for 1912, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Cochran, wherein he raised the assessment of the road \$11,000,000.

The street car strike has been settled in Indianapolis by the officials accepting the plans suggested by the Governor, and which plans have met the approval of the operators. The proposal does not mention the union.

Near Clayton, Ala., eight persons were killed and about 100 injured when three coaches of the Georgia Central Railroad were derailed.



## NEW PRESIDENT AT GEORGETOWN

REV. DR. N. B. ADAMS TAKES  
CHARGE OF NOTED BAP-  
TIST INSTITUTION.

Brilliant Assemblage of Townspeople,  
Educators and Ministers Attend  
Inauguration Ceremonies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—In the presence of a notable assemblage of town people, representatives of various institutions of learning throughout the nation, ministers of the Baptist church attending the annual convention here, faculty, alumni and students, which escorted the new president from his home, the inaugural ceremonies took place in the historic college chapel.

The Attorney General of Kentucky, James Garnett, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, called the gathering to order and introduced Dr. John A. Lewis, president of the Educational Society of Kentucky, as chairman of the meeting, who in turn presented President Adams and invested him with the official authority as head of the institution.

President Adams then delivered his inaugural address, which was followed by congratulatory addresses by Dr. J. W. Porter, of Lexington, the newly-elected moderator of the Kentucky Baptists; Secretary F. D. Perkins and Dr. B. H. Dement.

Among the leading institutions which sent official representatives were: Harvard, Yale, Mt. Holyoke, DePaul, Ohio University, University of Cincinnati, Richmond, Va., University, Lake Forest College, Kentucky State University, Transylvania, Central, Berea and Kentucky Wesleyan.

President and Mrs. Adams held a general reception in the evening at the president's home, which was followed by another session at the college chapel, where addresses were delivered by President Frederick V. Bostright, of Richmond College, Virginia, and President H. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania University, Lexington, after which President Adams conferred honorary degrees on a number of prominent educators.

President Adams is widely known throughout Kentucky and the South, and succeeds Dr. Arthur Yager, recently appointed governor of Porto Rico by President Wilson.

### VOTES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The special grand jury convened to unravel election frauds by Judge Moss is beginning to develop results, and up to date twenty indictments have been returned. True bills being returned against County Attorney-elect G. Duncan Milliken; County Clerk-elect Elvis Smith; County Assessor-elect Lon H. Jackson; James H. Tucker, defeated candidate for the nomination for sheriff; F. Y. Patterson, defeated candidate for the nomination for county clerk, and James Jenkins, Jr.

Eleven more indictments were returned against voters in the Sand Hill precinct for selling their votes at \$5 each.

### MISSIONARY WAS DROWNED.

Lexington, Ky.—While attempting to swim the Loko river in far off Africa, where he had gone as a Christian missionary, was the fate of the Rev. Roy Eldred, a former student of Bible College of Transylvania University here, according to a letter received from the Rev. H. C. Hobgood, by college friends here. Mr. Eldred was reared near Carlisle, Ky., where he was well known. The body was buried at the mission.

### DEATH RATE IS LOW.

Paducah, Ky.—Records of C. P. Burnett, local registrar of vital statistics, for the month of October show the smallest death rate for any one month in years. There were only twenty-eight deaths, as compared with forty-two births. Tuberculosis led in the deaths, claiming four victims out of the twenty-six who died of natural causes.

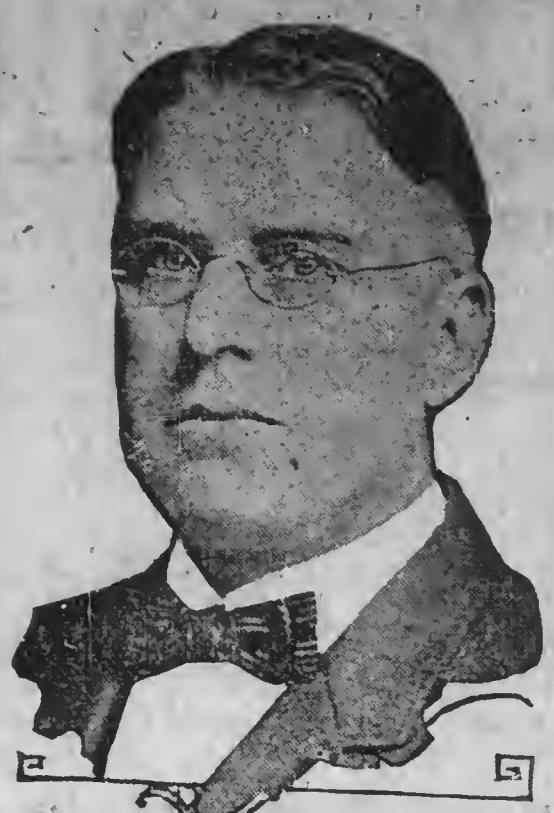
### REVIVALS WELL ATTENDED.

Carlisle, Ky.—Large congregations attended the revival meetings which were conducted at the Methodist church in this city by Dr. E. G. B. Mann, of Lexington, and considerable interest was manifested by the citizens of the town and country. Each morning a meeting was held in some public place in Carlisle for men, and these meetings also were largely attended.

### NEW COLLECTOR ON JOB.

Danville, Ky.—Former Judge John W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg, who was formally inducted into office as collector of internal revenue in the Danville district, took charge of the office Monday. His commission from President Wilson was transmitted to him by H. C. Shelley, an internal revenue agent of Louisville. Collector Hughes will remove to Danville about the first of December. Collector Hughes has not announced the appointment of any of his deputies.

## HAS RUN MODEL PAPER FOR OVER 20 YEARS



Cynthiana, Ky.—The Democrat has recently entered upon its 48th year of publication, the paper having been founded by the late Col. Green R. Keller. James A. Allen, the present publisher, has been running the paper continually for 21 years, and has demonstrated his ability as a newspaper man and editor in every issue. The Democrat is a model newspaper, containing general and local news, with a live advertising patronage, and is always printed in an attractive style.

### BROADEN INFLUENCE

Chautauqua Idea Extended By Organization of Rural Development Centers.

Richmond, Ky.—The work of the Farmers' Chautauquas, which were so successful in Madison county, is being extended by the organization of rural development centers over the county. The first meeting was held at Waco. Practical demonstrations were made along the line of milk testing, seed testing and selection, budding and grafting and soil testing. Prof. J. S. Pallen spoke to a crowded house on "Soil Fertility and Prosperity." The audience was enthusiastic and an excellent organization was secured. The purposes of the organization are:

To arouse the community in terms of its own welfare, and to stimulate, direct, and unite the people in all proper self-development.

To institute and give impetus to a constructive program for the development of the open country.

To develop the native human resources of the community.

To redirect the resident forces of the community, as home, school, church, etc.

To stimulate and educate local initiative and leadership.

To co-ordinate all these forces, and federate all the agencies capable of bettering country life.

### BIG COAL DEAL PENDING.

Whitesburg, Ky.—Congressman C. Bascom Slem, of the Ninth Virginia district, who is a coal operator in Kentucky, and who is manager of the Slem Coal Co. at Hazard, with Albert Evans, J. G. Smith and others of the Consolidated Coal Co. has joined J. H. Wheelright, G. W. Fleming, John C. C. Mayo, of Paintsville; J. W. M. Stewart, of Ashland; J. J. Johnson, of Baltimore; E. Brennen, of Jenkins; former Senator Camden, the Watsons, of West Virginia, and others high in the great coal development work, and the party is going over the vast development work of the Mineral Fuel Co. at Fleming and Potter's Fork and the Consolidated Coal Co. at McRoberts, Dunham, Jenkins and Burdine. It is generally believed that a deal is pending between the two corporations and Mr. Slem, who owns some fine coal properties in the Boone's Fork region.

### MONTGOMERY FARMERS MEET.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Montgomery County Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the state agricultural department, will be held in Mt. Sterling on Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, and considerable interest is being manifested among the farmers as to the meeting. Two lecturers will be furnished by the commissioner of agriculture and the general conditions of the farm, and a lady lecturer will also speak on the household affairs, fruits, etc. These institutes are doing great good in Kentucky and are proving immensely beneficial to the farmers. Local speakers will also be on the program, and a lecture will be given on "Good Roads" and on "Forestry."

### WANT VISITING NURSE.

Georgetown, Ky.—The Scott County Anti-Tuberculosis Society has decided to ask for the services of a visiting nurse, the local organization to defray the expenses.

### BIG FIRE AT CARLISLE.

Carlisle, Ky.—Fire destroyed the big plant of the Bluegrass Product Co. here. The loss is about \$15,000, with insurance of \$6,000. During the fire an explosion of gas in the building razed a portion of the wall and injured John M. Mathian, an insurance man, and Charles Mathian and John Arch Deacon, firemen. They were blown several feet and burned about their faces, but their condition is not serious, but very painful. The fire is said to have started from a defective fue-

## EIGHTH DIST. TEACHERS'

Annual Convention of Association to Be Held at Shelbyville November 28-29.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Eighth Congressional District Teachers' association will be held in Shelbyville on Friday and Saturday, November 28 and 29. It will be called to order on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock by President George M. Money, superintendent of schools in Shelby county. The program follows:

Address of Welcome—Dr. T. H. Athey, pastor Shelbyville Baptist church, and Supt. T. A. Houston.  
Response—Miss Ora L. Adams, school superintendent of Mercer county.  
"Uniform Textbook Law"—Prof. O. V. Jones, Owensboro.  
"Music in the Public Schools"—Supt. J. W. Ireland, Stanford.  
Announcement of committees and enrollment of members.  
"The Path in Life That Leads Upward"—Miss Ruth Durham, Taylorsville.  
"Girls' Clubs"—Mrs. Helen B. Walcott, state organizer of club work.

### FRIDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.

Music.  
Illustrated Lecture on Geography—Mrs. Dean, Richmond.  
"The Future of the Kentucky Educational Association"—Prof. T. J. Coates, state supervisor, rural schools.  
Violin Duets—Bricken brothers.  
"Spirit of Honor Among Schoolboys"—Supt. J. G. Prather, Harrodsburg.  
"Farmers' Chautauquas"—Miss F. G. Haverly, Eastern State Normal school.  
Illustrated Lecture on "The Hookworm"—Dr. J. S. Locke, state board of health.

### SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.

Music—Bricken brothers.  
"Agriculture in the Public Schools"—Prof. J. S. Pullen, Eastern State Normal school.  
"What a School Supervisor May Do for His County"—Prof. W. H. Lewis, Finchville.  
"Should Latin Be Eliminated From Our High Schools?"—Prof. L. H. Gregg, Shelbyville.  
Violin Solo—Miss Harriet Poynter, Science Hill school.  
"Household Economics"—Miss Lella Corbin, teacher domestic science and domestic art, Science Hill.  
"Horticulture"—Prof. G. D. Smith, Eastern State Normal.  
Reports of Committees on Nominations and Resolutions.  
Adjournment.

### ENTERTAIN DOCTORS

Southern Medical Association Holds Seventh Annual Meeting at Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky generally, and Lexington in particular, were hosts to more than one thousand physicians and surgeons, members of the Southern Medical association, who held the seventh annual meeting of that organization here.

The Southern Medical association is the second largest organization of medical men in the country, the American Medical society being the only larger one. It comprises, besides Kentucky, 15 other southern states, and exceeds in importance to southerners all similar associations, inasmuch as its members have the definite purpose of dealing with diseases prevalent in the south, such as malaria, pellagra, hookworm and the like. Doctors and surgeons of national reputation discussed subjects of public interest.

### MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.

Lexington, Ky.—A movement has been started to use moving pictures in the public schools of Lexington, and the Lincoln Model school in the Irish town district has already successfully tried the experiment. It is proposed to raise a fund by contributions from the various schools for the purchase of a motion picture machine, with which it is proposed to exhibit educational films for the instruction and entertainment of the pupils and patrons of the schools. An entertainment given at the Lincoln school in which motion pictures formed the exhibit, realized \$25 from the door receipts, and this sum will be used as a nucleus for the purchase fund to which the other schools are expected to contribute.

### U. D. OF C. ELECT OFFICERS.

Cadiz, Ky.—The Alex Poston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of this place, has elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. John S. Lawrence, president; Mrs. J. P. White, first vice president; Mrs. J. B. Alexander, second vice president; Mrs. E. L. Hancock, recording secretary; Mrs. J. W. McKinney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. C. Burnett, treasurer, and Miss Mary Lovin Wright, historian.

### MINERS WILL GET TURKEYS.

Pikeville, Ky.—T. J. Mitchell, superintendent of the Allegheny Coal & Coke Co. at Hiller, has ordered a dressed turkey to be delivered to the home of every employee of the mines at Thanksgiving. This means that upward of 150 families will partake of glad Thanksgiving cheer at Mr. Mitchell's bounty.

### BAPTISTS CHOOSE SOMERSET.

Lexington, Ky.—The twentieth annual convention of the General Association of Baptists of Kentucky was one of the most successful conventions in the history of the body. The convention decided upon Somerset as the next convention city and the Baptists will gather there next year in the early part of November.

### ANOTHER STRIKE IN BARREN.

Glasgow, Ky.—Erb & Bailey, of this place, operating for E. L. Wasson & Co., of Butler, Pa., have drilled in a well on Beaver Creek, four miles from here. Oil was found at the depth of 385 feet. At first the oil was thought to be amber, but later it was decided that it was amber and green oil mixed, as it was found considerably below where most amber is found in this territory. Just what the strike will amount to is hard to say as no test has been made.

## MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE JUAREZ; AMERICANS SLAIN

Constitutionalist Troops Under  
Command of Gen. Villa, Take  
Town After a Battle.

### FEDERAL LEADER ESCAPES

American Artillery Stationed on High  
Ground at El Paso During En-  
gagement to Protect Lives of  
United States Citizens.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 17.—Three Americans were killed in Juarez in the fighting incident to the capture of the city by rebels. Gen. Francisco Castro, commander of the federal garrison, is missing. He was not among the killed or wounded and it is believed he escaped from the city.

How Americans Die.  
One of the Americans killed was Charles Sergeron, an automobile man of El Paso. He was killed in his car. Two other Americans, who had not been identified, were killed in a raid on a gambling house. A band of 40 men, supposed to be rebels, held up the gambling house.

Maj. Cervero Maresa, commanding the rebel detachment guarding the international bridge, placed the total number killed in Juarez at 21, 17 fed-erals and four constitutionalists.

Three thousand rebel troops took part in the capture. A troop train was made ready to be sent to Saenz to bring in the 3,000 or more constitutionalists who stopped there.

Rebels Capture City of Juarez.  
Juarez, which is the most important northern port of entry in Mexico, was captured by constitutionalists under Gen. Pancho Villa and Gen. Macleivio Herrera this morning with small loss on either side.

U. S. Army Surgeons Offer Aid.  
At dawn American doctors crossed the international bridge and offered their services. Red Cross nurses also crossed the river to care for the wounded.

A brilliant glare across from the middle of the city at the height of the battle, giving rise to the belief that part of the town was on fire.

The Juarez arsenal and barracks were captured at 4:50 o'clock.

After the capture of the main plaza the firing died down and soon ceased entirely. One of General Villas' staff officers then called up the office of the El Paso Times and announced that the Constitutionalists were in possession of Juarez. He expressed hope that no bullets had fallen in El Paso.

### U. S. Artillery on Guard.

In anticipation of an outbreak on the Mexican side of the river which would endanger American lives American artillery was stationed on high ground commanding Juarez and adjacent Mexican territory.

General Castro, commander of the Juarez garrison, could not be found after the battle and was supposed to have escaped with some of his men into the southern foothills.

General Villa commanded in person the army which captured the city and took precautions to prevent looting. He ordered the military band to play the Mexican national anthem which caused great enthusiasm. Among the rebels was "Bill" Burk, an American soldier of fortune and expert machine gun operator. He gave the following accounts of the rebel's movements:

### American Describes Battle.

"With 2,500 men General Villa left Terrazas for Juarez, leaving one thousand men behind to continue the siege of Chihuahua. We made our way northward quickly and quietly. When on the outskirts of Juarez we captured a federal troop train without firing a shot. We then made a concerted attack upon the outposts which were lax, not expecting an attack.

"During the battle only five rebels were killed, so far as we could learn when the firing had ceased. The federal loss was heavier. We expected to capture Castro, commander of the garrison, but could not find him when the battle ceased. Villa gave orders to protect all foreigners and foreign property. Our next campaign will be against Chihuahua."

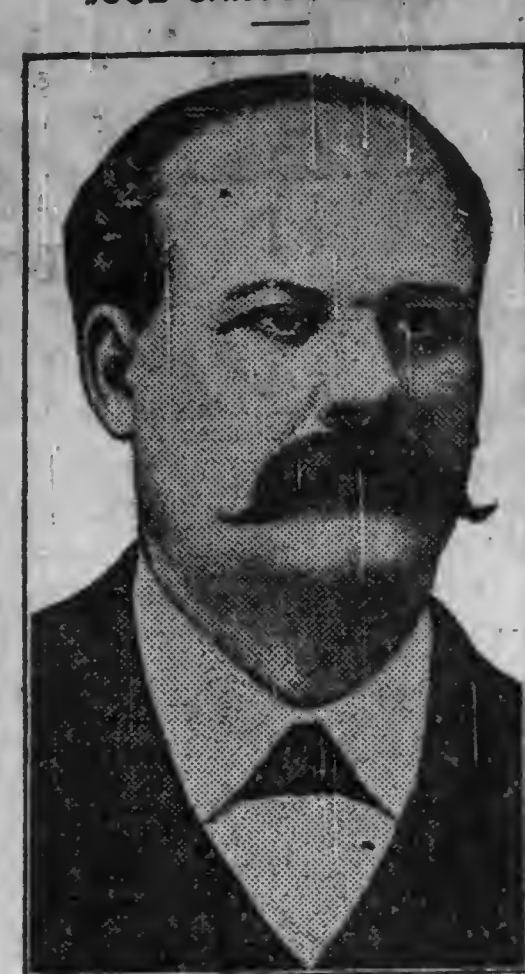
Only two shells struck the Juarez race course, according to a stable hand, who came here after the fight. He said none of the American horses had been hurt at the time he left. The horses now at the track are valued at \$250,000.

### Culiacan Capture a Crisis.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Nov. 17.—In the eyes of all Mexicans on this side of the line, the capture of Culiacan, capital of Sinaloa, welded a new commonwealth within Mexico, a confederacy which will rapidly expand if the constitutionalist armies can fight their way southward and eastward toward Mexico City and the Guatemala line. Those Mexicans holding contrary belief are on the other side of the line, out of dangerous proximity to the popular opinion.

"On to Mexico" is Slogan.  
Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 17.—"On to Mexico City" is now the slogan of the constitutionalist leaders. Jubilant over the Culiacan and Juarez captures, they declared that it would be impossible for the Mexican federalists to prevent a triumphal march upon the capital.

## JOSE SANTOS ZELAYA



Jose Santos Zelaya, former dictator of Nicaragua, sought an audience with the secretary of state, but Mr. Bryan declined to see him.

## RAIL TRAFFIC TIED UP

Southern Pacific in Louisiana at  
Standstill From Strike.

Will Cause Millions of Dollars Loss to  
Sugar and Rice Growers—Media-  
tion Board Busy.

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The tie-up of the railroad through this state, if continued much longer, will cause losses of many millions to sugar and rice growers, who will be unable to move the enormous crops that will be harvested soon.

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## ROADS MULCTED OF \$200,000

Commerce Body Awards Damages to  
Packing Houses for Unreasonable  
Rates on Meats.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Damages estimated at \$200,000 were awarded by the commerce commission to nine packing house companies for unreasonable rates collected on fresh meats by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and 12 other railroads operating between points in Texas and Oklahoma and packing houses at Kansas City, Fort Worth, St. Louis, Wichita and Chicago. The order dates from May 13, 1912, and claims must be filed with the commission by January 1. Rates on cotton from points in Oklahoma to New Orleans and points in Louisiana over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad were found reasonable and not discriminatory. Compression charges on shipments at Muskogee, Okla., also were upheld.

## STEVENSON KIN IN TROUBLE

Wife of Lloyd Osbourne, Stepson of  
Famous Author, Brings Suit  
for Divorce.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, and himself noted as an author, was sued for divorce by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne. The suit is based on a charge of desertion.

Mrs. Osbourne in her complaint asks a settlement of property rights which will give her \$50,000; including the house which she now occupies with her two children. The house was built by Robert Louis Stevenson shortly before his death. Osbourne, the complaint says, is now in Europe.

### King's Ear Troubles Him.

Vienna, Nov. 17.—King Alfonso of Spain during his sojourn here will consult Prof. Ursant Schitsch, president of the Vienna Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, concerning a necessary operation on the king's ear, which was advised by his Spanish physicians, but which the king himself deemed unnecessary and to which he at first declined to submit.

### Resigns Official Position.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 17.—Mrs. M. Cantrell, of Louisville, resigned as a delegate to the United Daughters of the Confederacy convention here. Her resignation followed the tabling of a resolution which she had offered permitting a suffrage orator to address the convention.

## SOCIAL WAR ON

AT WASHINGTON ASSUMES PRO-  
PORTION THAT CAUSE WORRY  
AMONG STATESMEN.

Return Our Calls or We Will Give You  
the Chilly Countenance, Say the  
Wives of House Members.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—A situation has arisen in the social life of official Washington, which, besides dividing the women of the Democratic administration into at least two distinct circles, threatens to reflect itself upon the relations existing between the house of representatives and the members of the cabinet. Last spring wives of the cabinet officers, shortly after President Wilson had selected his official family, determined that their social obligations were so taxing they would be unable to make the calls which official etiquette prescribed upon the wives of members of the house. The winter season is about to pen with its series of functions and calls, and ladies of the house are meeting to discuss this act of the cabinet women which they are prone to regard as a social affront.

### SPANISH STEAMSHIP BURNS.

Hamilton, Bermuda.—Accompanied by the Pannonia, the Spanish steamship Balmes, which caught fire on the morning of the 12th in mid-Atlantic, reached the eBermudas. The 103 passengers on board the Balmes when she left Havana for Cadiz were transferred to the Pannonia after the vessel had responded to wireless calls for help sent broadcast over the ocean, came in safe.

### ASSASSINATION OF GALLARDO.

Mexico City.—News reached here of the assassination of Rincon T. Gallardo, husband of the former Luz Diaz, daughter of Porfirio Diaz. Senor Gallardo was a multimillionaire and owned a vast amount of real estate, including a great number of buildings in the heart of the capital. He was shot down at his hacienda near Aguas Calientes, where he had gone for a short visit.

### TOUCHED LIVE WIRE.

Cleveland, O.—His hat was responsible for the death of J. C. Thompson, lineman for a telephone company. Thompson was on a pole repairing a line when the wind blew off his hat. He turned to see where the hat had dropped and his forehead came in contact with a live wire.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Barley—No. 2 winter 70¢@75¢, No. 3 winter 65¢@70¢, No. 4 winter 60¢@65¢, No. 2 spring 77¢@83¢.

Corn—No. 2 white 77¢@, No. 3 white 76½¢@77¢, No. 4 white 74½¢@76¢, No. 2 yellow 77¢, No. 3 yellow 76½¢@77¢, No. 4 yellow 73½¢@75¢, No. 2 mixed 76½¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 76¢@76½¢, No. 4 mixed 73½¢@75¢, white ear 74¢@76¢, yellow ear 73¢@76¢, mixed ear 73¢@76¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17, No. 3 timothy \$14.15@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.75@110 tons No. 1 timothy (track), \$19; if any standard (track), \$18; if any No. 2 timothy (track), \$17 10 tons No. 1 clover mixed (track), \$14.75; 20 tons No. 1 clover (track), \$14.75; 10 tons No. 1 clover (track), \$15.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard 43½¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41½¢@42½¢, No. 4 white 40¢@41½¢, No. 2 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 mixed 41½¢@42¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@41¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95½¢@96¢, No. 3 red 90¢@93¢, No. 4 red 81¢@90¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 13¢; hens, light, 8½¢@9¢; springers, large, 12¢; springers, small, 13¢; turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 16¢; turkeys, old, 10 lbs and over, 16¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 39¢@39½¢, firsts 37¢@37½¢, ordinary firsts 32½¢@33¢, seconds, 26¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50@7.65, extra \$7.75@8; butcher steers, extra \$7.25@7.40, good to choice \$6.25@7.25, common to fair \$4.50@6; heifers, extra \$6.85@7, good to choice \$5.75@6.65, common to fair \$4.50@5.65; cows, extra \$6@6.25, good to choice \$5.25@5.90, common to fair \$3.25@5; canners \$3@4.15.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$5.25@5.50.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7@9.75, common and large \$4.50@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$8@8.05, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.95@8, mixed packers \$7.85@7.95, stags \$4@7, extra \$7.10@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.00, 7.55, light shippers \$7.25@7.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.15.

Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75@4.15, common to fair \$2@3.50.

Lambs—Slow and weak. Extra \$7, good to choice \$6.50@7, common to fair \$5@6.40.

### TWO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Litchfield, Ill.—Two men and a woman, identified as having held up and robbed an Illinois Central freight crew October 11 last, escaped from jail here by prying open the jailer's desk and getting his keys. They are Rose Tapp, 22 years old, who was dressed as a man when arrested; W. L. Fowler, 45, and Alexander St. Clair, 35. Chief of Police Goddin is heading a posse in pursuit of the fugitives. Fowler was under sentence of three years for robbing a bank at Palestine, Ind.



## NEW PRESIDENT AT GEORGETOWN

REV. DR. N. B. ADAMS TAKES  
CHARGE OF NOTED BAP-  
TIST INSTITUTION.

Brilliant Assemblage of Townspeople,  
Educators and Ministers Attend  
Inauguration Ceremonies.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—In the presence of a notable assemblage of town people, representatives of various institutions of learning throughout the nation, ministers of the Baptist church attending the annual convention here, faculty, alumni and students, the Rev. N. B. Adams was formally inaugurated president of Georgetown college at Georgetown, Ky., one of the leading Baptist institutions in the South. Following a procession of the trustees, representatives of educational institutions, faculty, alumni and students, which escorted the new president from his home, the inaugural ceremonies took place in the historic college chapel.

The Attorney General of Kentucky, James Garnett, on behalf of the Board of Trustees, called the gathering to order and introduced Dr. John A. Lewis, president of the Educational Society of Kentucky, as chairman of the meeting, who in turn presented President Adams and invested him with the official authority as head of the institution.

President Adams then delivered his inaugural address, which was followed by congratulatory addresses by Dr. J. W. Porter, of Lexington, the newly-elected moderator of the Kentucky Baptists; Secretary F. D. Perkins and Dr. B. H. Dement.

Among the leading institutions which sent official representatives were: Harvard, Yale, Mt. Holyoke, DePauw, Ohio University, University of Cincinnati, Richmond, Va., University, Lake Forest College, Kentucky State University, Transylvania, Central, Berea and Kentucky Wesleyan.

President and Mrs. Adams held a general reception in the evening at the president's home, which was followed by another session at the college chapel, where addresses were delivered by President Frederick V. Bostright, of Richmond College, Virginia, and President H. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania University, Lexington, after which President Adams conferred honorary degrees on a number of prominent educators.

President Adams is widely known throughout Kentucky and the South, and succeeds Dr. Arthur Yager, recently appointed governor of Porto Rico by President Wilson.

### VOTES AT FIVE DOLLARS EACH.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The special grand jury convened to unravel election frauds by Judge Moss is beginning to develop results, and up to date twenty indictments have been returned. True bills being returned against County Attorney-elect G. Duncan Milliken; County Clerk-elect Elvis Smith; County Assessor-elect Lon H. Jackson; James H. Tucker, defeated candidate for the nomination for sheriff; F. Y. Patterson, defeated candidate for the nomination for county clerk, and James Jenkins, Jr.

Eleven more indictments were returned against voters in the Sand Hill precinct for selling their votes at \$5 each.

### MISSIONARY WAS DROWNED.

Lexington, Ky.—While attempting to swim the Lokolo river in far off Africa, where he had gone as a Christian missionary, was the fate of the Rev. Roy Eldred, a former student of Bible College of Transylvania University here, according to a letter received from the Rev. H. C. Hobgood, by college friends here. Mr. Eldred was reared near Carlisle, Ky., where he was well known. The body was buried at the mission.

### DEATH RATE IS LOW.

Paducah, Ky.—Records of C. P. Burnett, local registrar of vital statistics, for the month of October show the smallest death rate for any one month in years. There were only twenty-eight deaths, as compared with forty-two births. Tuberculosis led in the deaths, claiming four victims out of the twenty-six who died of natural causes.

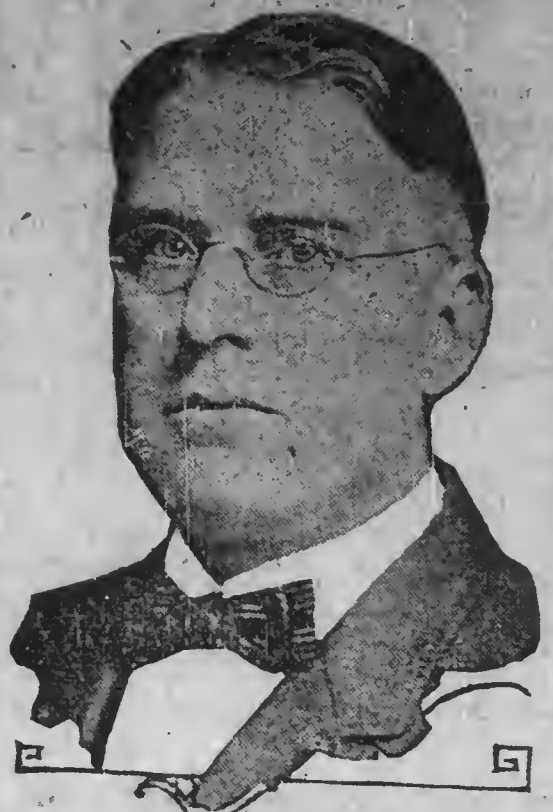
### REVIVALS WELL ATTENDED.

Carlisle, Ky.—Large congregations attended the revival meetings which were conducted at the Methodist church in this city by Dr. E. G. B. Mann, of Lexington, and considerable interest was manifested by the citizens of the town and country. Each morning a meeting was held in some public place in Carlisle for men, and these meetings also were largely attended.

### NEW COLLECTOR ON JOB.

Danville, Ky.—Former Judge John W. Hughes, of Harrodsburg, who was formally inducted into office as collector of internal revenue in the Danville district, took charge of the office Monday. His commission from President Wilson was transmitted to him by H. C. Shelley, an internal revenue agent of Louisville. Collector Hughes will remove to Danville about the first of December. Collector Hughes has not announced the appointment of any of his deputies.

## HAS RUN MODEL PAPER FOR OVER 20 YEARS



Cynthiana, Ky.—The Democrat has recently entered upon its 48th year of publication, the paper having been founded by the late Col. Green R. Keller. James A. Allen, the present publisher, has been running the paper continually for 21 years, and has demonstrated his ability as a newspaper man and editor in every issue. The Democrat is a model newspaper, containing general and local news, with a live advertising patronage, and is always printed in an attractive style.

### BROADEN INFLUENCE

Chautauqua Idea Extended By Organization of Rural Development Centers.

Richmond, Ky.—The work of the Farmers' Chautauquas, which were so successful in Madison county, is being extended by the organization of rural development centers over the county. The first meeting was held at Waco. Practical demonstrations were made along the line of milk testing, seed testing and selection, budding and grafting and soil testing. Prof. J. S. Pullen spoke to a crowded house on "Soil Fertility and Prosperity." The audience was enthusiastic and an excellent organization was secured. The purposes of the organization are:

To arouse the community in terms of its own welfare, and to stimulate, direct, and unite the people in all proper self-development.

To institute and give impetus to a constructive program for the development of the open country.

To develop the native human resources of the community.

To redirect the resident forces of the community, as home, school, church, etc.

To stimulate and educate local initiative and leadership.

To co-ordinate all these forces, and federate all the agencies capable of bettering country life.

### BIG COAL DEAL PENDING.

Whitesburg, Ky.—Congressman C. Bascom Slemmons, of the Ninth Virginia district, who is a coal operator in Kentucky, and who is manager of the Slemmons Coal Co. at Hazard, with Albert Evans, J. G. Smith and others of the Consolidated Coal Co., has joined J. H. Wheelwright, G. W. Fleming, John C. Mayo, of Paintsville; J. W. M. Stewart, of Ashland; J. J. Johnson, of Baltimore; E. Brennen, of Jenkins; former Senator Camden, of West Virginia, and others high in the great coal development work, and the party is going over the vast development work of the Mineral Fuel Co. at Fleming and Potter's Fork and the Consolidated Coal Co. at McRoberts, Dunham, Jenkins and Burdine. It is generally believed that a deal is pending between the two corporations and Mr. Slemmons, who owns some fine coal properties in the Boone's Fork region.

### MONTGOMERY FARMERS MEET.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The Montgomery County Farmers' Institute, under the auspices of the state agricultural department, will be held in Mt. Sterling on Friday and Saturday, November 21 and 22, and considerable interest is being manifested among the farmers as to the meeting. Two lecturers will be furnished by the commissioner of agriculture to talk on feeding, stock raising and the general conditions of the farm, and a lady lecturer will also speak on the household affairs, fruits, etc. These institutes are doing great good in Kentucky and are proving immensely beneficial to the farmers. Local speakers will also be on the program, and a lecture will be given on "Good Roads" and on "Forestry."

### WANT VISITING NURSE.

Georgetown, Ky.—The Scott County Anti-Tuberculosis Society has decided to ask for the services of a visiting nurse, the local organization to defray the expenses.

### BIG FIRE AT CARLISLE.

Carlisle, Ky.—Fire destroyed the big plant of the Bluegrass Product Co. here. The loss is about \$15,000, with insurance of \$6,000. During the fire an explosion of gas in the building razed a portion of the wall and injured John M. Mathian, an insurance man, and Charles Mathian and John Arch Deacon, firemen. They were blown several feet and burned about their faces, but their condition is not serious, but very painful. The fire is said to have started from a defective flue.

## EIGHTH DIST. TEACHERS'

Annual Convention of Association to  
Be Held at Shelbyville Novem-  
ber 28-29.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Eighth Congressional District Teachers' association will be held in Shelbyville on Friday and Saturday, November 28 and 29. It will be called to order on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock by President George M. Money, superintendent of schools in Shelby county. The program follows:

Address of Welcome—Dr. T. H. Athey, pastor Shelbyville Baptist church, and Supt. T. A. Houston.  
Response—Miss Ora L. Adams, school superintendent of Mercer county.  
"Uniform Textbook Law"—Prof. O. V. Jones, Owensboro.  
"Music in the Public Schools"—Supt. J. W. Ireland, Stanford.  
Announcement of committees and enrollment of members.  
"The Path in Life That Leads Upward"—Miss Ruth Durham, Taylorsville.  
"Girls' Clubs"—Mrs. Helen B. Walcott, state organizer of club work.

FRIDAY EVENING, 7 O'CLOCK.  
Music.  
Illustrated Lecture on Geography—Mrs. Dean Richmond.  
The Future of the Kentucky Educational Association—Prof. T. J. Coates, state supervisor rural schools.

Violin Duet—Bricken brothers.  
"Spirit of Honor Among Schoolboys"—Supt. J. G. Prather, Harrodsburg.  
Farmers' Chautauquas—Miss F. G. Haverio, Eastern State Normal school.  
Illustrated Lecture on "The Hookworm"—Dr. J. S. Leche, state board of health.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 O'CLOCK.  
Music—Bricken brothers.  
"Agriculture in the Public Schools"—Prof. J. S. Pullen, Eastern State Normal school.  
"What a School Supervisor May Do For His County"—Prof. W. H. Lewis, Pineville.  
"Should Latin Be Eliminated From Our High Schools?"—Prof. L. H. Gregg, Shelbyville.  
Violin Solo—Miss Harriet Poynter, Science Hill school.  
"Household Economics"—Miss Leila Corbin, teacher domestic science and domestic art, Science Hill.  
"Horticulture"—Prof. G. D. Smith, Eastern State Normal.  
Reports of committees on Nominations and Resolutions.  
Adjournment.

## ENTERTAIN DOCTORS

Southern Medical Association Holds  
Seventh Annual Meeting at  
Lexington.

Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky generally, and Lexington in particular, were hosts to more than one thousand physicians and surgeons, members of the Southern Medical association, who held the seventh annual meeting of that organization here.

The Southern Medical association is the second largest organization of medical men in the country, the American Medical society being the only larger one. It comprises, besides Kentucky, 15 other southern states, and exceeds in importance to southerners all similar associations, inasmuch as its members have the definite purpose of dealing with diseases prevalent in the south, such as malaria, pellagra, hookworm and the like. Doctors and surgeons of national reputation discussed subjects of public interest.

### MOVING PICTURES IN SCHOOLS.

Lexington, Ky.—A movement has been started to use moving pictures in the public schools of Lexington, and the Lincoln model school in the Irish town district has already successfully tried the experiment. It is proposed to raise a fund by contributions from the various schools for the purchase of a motion picture machine, with which it is proposed to exhibit educational films for the instruction and entertainment of the pupils and patrons of the schools. An entertainment given at the Lincoln school in which motion pictures formed the exhibit, realized \$25 from the door receipts, and this sum will be used as a nucleus for the purchase fund to which the other schools are expected to contribute.

### U. D. OF C. ELECT OFFICERS.

Cadiz, Ky.—The Alex Poston Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of this place, has elected the following officers for the coming year: Mrs. John S. Lawrence, president; Mrs. J. P. White, first vice president; Mrs. J. B. Alexander, second vice president; Mrs. E. L. Hancock, recording secretary; Mrs. L. W. McKinney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. C. Burnett, treasurer, and Miss Mary Loving Wright, historian.

### MINERS WILL GET TURKEYS.

Pikeville, Ky.—T. J. Mitchell, superintendent of the Allegheny Coal & Coke Co. at Hiller, has ordered a dressed turkey to be delivered to the home of every employee of the mines at Thanksgiving. This means that upward of 150 families will partake of glad Thanksgiving cheer at Mr. Mitchell's bounty.

### BAPTISTS CHOOSE SOMERSET.

Lexington, Ky.—The twentieth annual convention of the General Association of Baptists of Kentucky was one of the most successful conventions in the history of the body. The convention decided upon Somerset as the next convention city and the Baptists will gather there next year in the early part of November.

### ANOTHER STRIKE IN BARREN.

Glasgow, Ky.—Erb & Bailey, of this place, operating for E. L. Wasson & Co., of Butler, Pa., have drilled in a well on Beaver Creek, four miles from here. Oil was found at the depth of 335 feet. At first the oil was thought to be amber, but later it was decided that it was amber and green oil mixed, as it was found considerably below where most amber is found in this territory. Just what the strike will amount to is hard to say as no test has been made.

## MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE JUAREZ; AMERICANS SLAIN

Constitutionalist Troops Under  
Command of Gen. Villa, Take  
Town After a Battle.

## FEDERAL LEADER ESCAPES

American Artillery Stationed on High  
Ground at El Paso During En-  
gagement to Protect Lives of  
United States Citizens.

El Paso, Tex., Nov. 17.—Three Americans were killed in Juarez in the fighting incident to the capture of the city by rebels. Gen. Francisco Castro, commander of the federal garrison, is missing. He was not among the killed or wounded and it is believed he escaped from the city.

How Americans Die.  
One of the Americans killed was Charles Sergerson, an automobile man of El Paso. He was killed in his car. Two other Americans, who had not been identified, were killed in a raid on a gambling house. A band of 40 men, supposed to be rebels, held up the gambling house.

Maj. Cervero Maresa, commanding the rebel detachment guarding the international bridge, placed the total number killed in Juarez at 21, 17 fed-erals and four constitutionalists.

Three thousand rebel troops took part in the capture. A troop train was made ready to be sent to Saiz to bring in the 3,000 or more constitutionalists who stopped there.

Rebels Capture City of Juarez.  
Juarez, which is the most important northern port of entry in Mexico, was captured by constitutionalists under Gen. Pancho Villa and Gen. Macleivio Herrera this morning with small loss on either side.

U. S. Army Surgeons Offer Aid.  
At dawn American doctors crossed the international bridge and offered their services. Red Cross nurses also crossed the river to care for the wounded.

A brilliant glare across from the middle of the city at the height of the battle, giving rise to the belief that part of the town was on fire.

The Juarez arsenal and barracks were captured at 4:50 o'clock.

After the capture of the main plaza the firing died down and soon ceased entirely. One of General Villas' staff officers then called up the office of the El Paso Times and announced that the Constitutionalists were in possession of Juarez. He expressed hope that no bullets had fallen in El Paso.

### U. S. Artillery on Guard.

In anticipation of an outbreak on the Mexican side of the river which would endanger American lives American artillery was stationed on high ground commanding Juarez and adjacent Mexican territory.

General Castro, commander of the Juarez garrison, could not be found after the battle and was supposed to have escaped with some of his men into the southern foothills.

General Villa commanded in person the army which captured the city and took precautions to prevent looting. He ordered the military band to play the Mexican national anthem which caused great enthusiasm. Among the rebels was "Bill" Burk, an American soldier of fortune and expert machine gun operator. He gave the following accounts of the rebel's movements:

American Describes Battle.  
"With 2,500 men General Villa left Terrazas for Juarez, leaving one thousand men behind to continue the siege of Chihuahua. We made our way northward quickly and quietly. When on the outskirts of Juarez we captured a federal troop train without firing a shot. We then made a concerted attack upon the outposts which were lax, not expecting an attack."

"During the battle only five rebels were killed, so far as we could learn when the firing had ceased. The federal loss was heavier. We expected to capture Castro, commander of the garrison, but could not find him when the battle ceased. Villa gave orders to protect all foreigners and foreign property. Our next campaign will be against Chihuahua."

Only two shells struck the Juarez race course, according to a stable hand, who came here after the fight. He said none of the American horses had been hurt at the time he left. The horses now at the track are valued at \$250,000.

### Cullacan Capture a Crisis.

Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, Nov. 17.—In the eyes of all Mexicans on this side of the line, the capture of Cullacan, capital of Sinaloa, welded a new commonwealth within Mexico, a confederacy which will rapidly expand if the constitutionalist armies can fight their way southward and eastward toward Mexico City and the Guatemala line. Those Mexicans holding contrary belief are on the other side of the line, out of dangerous proximity to the popular opinion.

### "On to Mexico" Is Slogan.

Nogales, Ariz., Nov. 17.—"On to Mexico City" is now the slogan of the constitutionalist leaders. Jubilant over the Cullacan and Juarez captures, two important cities within 24 hours, they declared that it would be impossible for the Mexican federals to prevent a triumphal march upon the capital.

## JOSE SANTOS ZELAYA



Jose Santos Zelaya, former dictator of Nicaragua, sought an audience with the secretary of state, but Mr. Bryan declined to see him.

## RAIL TRAFFIC TIED UP

Southern Pacific in Louisiana at  
Standstill From Strike.

Will Cause Millions of Dollars Loss to  
Sugar and Rice Growers—Media-  
tion Board Busy.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 18.—Railway traffic on the Southern Pacific in Louisiana was effectually tied up by the strike of engineers and trainmen. Officials of the railroad announced that an embargo has been placed on freight and that all passenger and freight train schedules except on two transcontinental trains were annulled for an indefinite period.

The tie-up of the railroad through this state, if continued much longer, will cause losses of many millions to sugar and rice growers, who will be unable to move the enormous crops that will be harvested soon.

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Rates on Meats.

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Wife of Lloyd Osbourne, Stepson of  
Famous Author, Brings Suit  
for Divorce.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—Lloyd Osbourne, stepson of Robert Louis Stevenson, and himself noted as an author, was sued for divorce by Mrs. Katherine D. Osbourne. The suit is based on a charge of desertion.

Mrs. Osbourne in her complaint asks a settlement of property rights which will give her \$50,000; including the house which she now occupies with her two children. The house was built by Robert Louis Stevenson shortly before his death. Osbourne, the complaint says, is now in Europe.

### King's Ear Troubles Him.

Vienna, Nov. 17.—King Alfonso of Spain during his sojourn here will consult Prof. Ursant Schitsch, president of the Vienna Clinic for Diseases of the Ear, concerning a necessary operation on the king's ear, which was advised by his Spanish physicians, but which the king himself deemed unnecessary and to which he at first declined to submit.

### Resigns Official Position.

New Orleans, La., Nov. 17.—Mrs. M. Cantrell, of Louisville, resigned as a delegate to the United Daughters of the Confederacy convention here. Her resignation followed the tabling of a resolution which she had offered permitting a suffrage orator to address the convention.

## SOCIAL WAR ON

AT WASHINGTON ASSUMES PRO-  
PORTION THAT CAUSE WORRY  
AMONG STATESMEN.

Return Our Calls or We Will Give You  
the Chilly Countenance, Say the  
Wives of House Members.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—A situation has arisen in the social life of official Washington, which, besides dividing the women of the Democratic administration into at least two distinct circles, threatens to reflect itself upon the relations existing between the house of representatives and the members of the cabinet. Last spring wives of the cabinet officers, shortly after President Wilson had selected his official family, determined that their social obligations were so taxing they would be unable to make the calls which official etiquette prescribed upon the wives of members of the house. The winter season is about to pen with its series of functions and calls, and ladies of the house are meeting to discuss this act of the cabinet women which they are prone to regard as a social affront.

### SPANISH STEAMSHIP BURNS.

Hamilton, Bermuda.—Accompanied by the Pannonia, the Spanish steamship Balmes, which caught fire on the morning of the 12th in mid-Atlantic, reached the Bermudas. The 103 passengers on board the Balmes when she left Havana for Cadiz were transferred to the Pannonia after the vessel had responded to wireless calls for help sent broadcast over the ocean, came in safe.

### ASSASSINATION OF GALLARDO.

Mexico City.—News reached here of the assassination of Rincon T. Gallardo, husband of the former Luz Diaz, daughter of Porfirio Diaz. Senor Gallardo was a multimillionaire and owned a vast amount of real estate, including a great number of buildings in the heart of the capital. He was shot down at his hacienda near Aquas Calientes, where he had gone for a short visit.

### TOUCHED LIVE WIRE.

Cleveland, O.—His hat was responsible for the death of J. C. Thompson, lineman for a telephone company. Thompson was on a pole repairing a line when the wind blew off his hat. He turned to see where the hat had dropped and his forehead came in contact with a live wire.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Barley—No. 2 winter 70¢@75¢, No. 3 winter 65¢@70¢, No. 4 winter 60¢@65¢, No. 2 spring 77¢@83¢.

Corn—No. 2 white 74¢, No. 3 white 74¢@76¢, No. 4 white 74¢@76¢, No. 2 yellow 76¢, No. 3 yellow 76¢@77¢, No. 4 yellow 73¢@75¢, No. 2 mixed 76¢@77¢, No. 3 mixed 76¢@77¢, No. 4 mixed 73¢@75¢, white ear 74¢@76¢, yellow ear 73¢@75¢, mixed ear 73¢@75¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy \$19, standard timothy \$18, No. 2 timothy \$17, No. 3 timothy \$14.15@15, No. 1 clover mixed \$16.50@17, No. 2 clover mixed \$14.75@15, No. 3 clover mixed \$14.75@15, No. 1 timothy (track), \$19; if any standard (track), \$18; if any No. 2 timothy (track), \$17.10 tons No. 1 clover mixed (track), \$17; 20 tons No. 1 clover (track), \$14.75; 10 tons No. 1 clover (track), \$15.

Oats—No. 2 white 43¢@43½¢, standard 43½¢@43¢, No. 3 white 41½¢@42½¢, No. 4 white 40¢@41½¢, No. 2 mixed 42½¢@43¢, No. 3 mixed 41½¢@42¢, No. 4 mixed 40¢@41¢.

Wheat—No. 2 red 95½¢@96¢, No. 3 red 90¢@93¢, No. 4 red 81¢@90¢.

Poultry—Hens, heavy, 13¢; hens, light, 8½¢@9¢; springers, large, 12¢; springers, small, 13¢; turkeys, young, 9 lbs and over, 16¢; turkeys, old, 10 lbs and over, 16¢.

Eggs—Prime firsts 39¢@39½¢, firsts 37¢@37½¢, ordinary firsts 32½¢@33¢, seconds, 26¢.

Cattle—Shippers \$6.50@7.55, extra \$7.75@8; butchers \$6.50@7.25, extra \$7.40, good to choice \$6.50@7.25, common to fair \$4.50@6; heifers, extra \$6.85@7, good to choice \$5.75@6.65, common to fair \$4.50@5.65; cows, extra \$6@6.25, good to choice \$5.25@5.90, common to fair \$3.25@5; canners \$3@4.15.

Bulls—Bologna \$5.75@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$5.25@5.50.

Calves—Extra \$10, fair to good \$7@9.75, common and large \$4.50@9.25.

Hogs—Selected heavy \$3@8.05, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.95@8, mixed packers \$7.55@7.95, stags \$4@7, extra \$7.10@7.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$4.50@7.00, 7.65, light shippers \$7.25@7.75, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.15.

Sheep—Extra \$4.25, good to choice \$3.75@4.15, common to fair \$2@3.50.

Lambs—Slow and weak. Extra \$7, good to choice \$6.50@7, common to fair \$5@6.40.

### TWO ESCAPE FROM JAIL.

Lithfield, Ill.—Two men and a woman, identified as having held up and robbed an Illinois Central freight crew October 11 last, escaped from jail here by prying open the jailer's desk and getting his keys. They are Rose Tapp, 22 years old, who was dressed as a man when arrested; W. L. Fowler, 45, and Alexander St. Clair, 35. Chief of Police Goodin is heading a posse in pursuit of the fugitives. Fowler was under sentence of three years for robbing a bank at Palestine, Ind.



# LOCAL NEWS



Tell us the news. We appreciate it and its our pleasure to serve you. Phone 638, 659 or 791, or write "us." Sign your name to all news items.

The sermons which we print each week, are worth more than \$1.00 a year to you and your family.

The following Odd Fellows Mr. B. Jouett, A. R. Jouett, H. R. Warford, E. W. Warford, J. B. Stivers, S. L. Powell, Walter Stewart, E. E. Adams, S. L. Jones, John Anderson, W. S. Broadbuss, W. T. Butler, H. W. T. Deatherage, C. H. Shepherd and Tony Conk, went up to our neighboring city of Irvine last week and on Saturday night gave the initiatory and first degree to some new members of the Irvine lodge. The work was of the high order, and the visiting team was accorded many courtesies by the home lodge.

## The Death Of Miss McCord

The many friends of the family will regret to hear of the death on Thursday of Miss Margaret McCord at her home in Winchester. Miss McCord was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCord, the latter being before her marriage, Miss Susan Bronston of this city. The deceased was twenty-one years of age and had been in ill health for some time. The hearts of all go out in sympathy to the bereaved parents.

## Land, Stock and Crop Notes

Butter is very hard to obtain and the price is high. During the past four years Kentucky has carried off the honors in the dairy products class at the National Dairy Show. The market for turkeys for Thanksgiving has opened up and the buyers are scouring the country in search of the birds.

## Farms Sold

Mr. Will Luxon bought the farms of C. C. Wallace and Mrs. W. E. Luxon at \$128.05 an acre, which were advertised in this paper. These are fine farms.

## Great Bargain Sale

Call and see my bargain counter sale of hats. Your opportunity. Also Special Ribbon sale. 46-4f Miss K. V. Schmidt.

## Berea Corn Show

The enterprising citizens of Berea held a corn show last Saturday, and it is estimated that 1000 people came through the storm and bad weather to witness it.

## Big Millinery Sale

Everything at half price for two weeks only. Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 18. Richmond Millinery Co., McKee Block. 46-1f

A damage suit brought in the Jackson circuit court by E. I. Welch against the First National Bank of Jackson, Kentucky in which one Ryland C. Musick appears as the attorney for the plaintiff is attracting much attention in the state. It seems that Ryland will make them "face the Musick."

We keep on hand always the best groceries that money can buy and sell them as cheap as the cheapest. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-4f

## T. O. BROADBASS

DEALER IN

Fresh Meats, Corn and Dried Beef

FRESH AND SMOKED

TONGUES

All Refrigerator Meats

PHONE 39

RESIDENCE PHONE 239

134 2d St., Richmond, Ky.



Telephone all social news to 638.  
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Prof. and Mrs. Stott entertained last Friday evening in honor of the Faculty of the Normal School.

Misses Nannie Mae and Cynthia Davidson entertained with an Alhambra party on Friday evening, followed by a buffet lunch. Dancing was also enjoyed.

The next German of the Richmond Cotillion Club will be danced Friday evening Nov. 21, at the Masonic Temple. It will be led by Mr. Ben Cassidy. The Alhambra orchestra will furnish the music.

The Cecilian Club met with Mrs. M. C. Kellogg Thursday afternoon at her home on the Summit. The subject was Chaminade the noted French composer and Liza Lehmann's Cycle in "The Persian Garden" taken from Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat. Those who took part were Misses Bennett, Watts, White, Mrs. Neale Bennett and Mrs. A. R. Burnam.

## SEWING PARTY

Mrs. John Arnold entertained with a sewing party on Thursday afternoon from 3 to 5 in honor of Mrs. Shirl of Indiana who is the guest of Mrs. Barnes. Many dainty pieces of embroidery and crochet work were in evidence and after enjoying an hour and a half chatting and sewing the guests were invited to the dining room to partake of hot chocolate, sandwiches and candies.

## BUFFET LUNCHEON

On Tuesday evening following the rehearsal at the Christian Church the bridal party were entertained by Miss Mary D. Pickels, the maid of honor, with a beautiful Buffet Luncheon and Dance. The guests of the evening were: Misses Gladys Perry, Madge Burnam, Marianne Collins, Mary Catherine and Julia White, Ernestine Perry, Jamie Caperton, Jane D. Stockton, Dorothy Perry and Mrs. Tom Pickels; Messrs. Julian Tyng, William and Preston Smith, William Evans, Paul Burnam, Edward Stockton, Neale Bennett, Hart Perry, Ben Cassidy and T. H. Pickels.

## BEAUTIFUL TEA

Mrs. James Neale was hostess of a beautiful tea on Thursday afternoon given in honor of Mrs. Howell Prewitt of Lexington. In the receiving line were, Mrs. Jas. Neale, Mrs. Prewitt and Mrs. Howard Neale. The hostess was beautifully dressed in white with touches of pink; Mrs. Prewitt was very handsome in a gown of white silk and Mrs. Howard Neale queenly in black velvet and lace. The house decorations were pink and green and the white

mantels were banked with smilax while tapers with pink shades threw a soft light thro' the room. In the dining room Mesdames Lewis Neale and Howard Neale Thompson did the honors most gracefully. The table was exquisite with lace mat surmounted by a basket of pink roses while smilax and pink ribbon were caught from the table up to the chandelier. A delightful salad course was enjoyed with hot coffee, while in the adjoining room punch was served by Mrs. Tom Chenault and Miss Mattie Tribble.

## TYNG-PERRY NUPTIALS

On Wednesday evening the Christian church was the scene of a rarely beautiful wedding; that of Miss Gladys White Perry and Mr. Julian Tyng, of Boston. The altar and choir railing were banked with palms, ferns and smilax, which formed a lovely setting for so fair a bride and groom. The ushers, Messrs. J. Hale Dean and E. W. Gwynne did the honors most gracefully. Mrs. G. W. Pickels presided at the organ and the services opened, with two beautiful numbers by Miss Jamie Caperton, who never sang sweeter or looked lovelier than on this occasion clad in white and standing in a bower of green. Promptly at the hour of eight the bridal party entered the church to the joyous strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March. First, came the beautiful little flower girl, Elizabeth Ann Reynolds, dressed in white and carrying a basket of pink roses; she was followed by Alice Clark Kellogg bearing the ring on a cushion of white satin, dainty and sweet in her simple dress with her curls hanging over her shoulders. Following these the maid of honor Miss Mary D. Pickels, came slowly down the aisle, lovely in a gown of pink crepe meteor and carrying a loose spray of pink roses. Misses Ernestine and Dorothy Perry, the bridesmaids, could not have been prettier in dresses of snowy lace and girdles of pink satin, each carrying a basket filled with roses. Then came the bride one of "the fairest that e'er the sun shone on," entering on her father's arm in her bridal robe of white charmeuse with veil of lace and wreath of orange blossoms, she was the bride ideal, blushing and beautiful. She carried a prayer book of white with marker of lilies of the valley. At the altar she was met by the groom and her brother, Mr. Hart Perry. Dr. E. B. Barnes performed the ceremony, using the Episcopal service and the bride was given away by her father. During the ceremony the low sweet strains of "Traumeri" floated through the building, and lent an added charm to the beauty of it all. Following the ceremony the bridal party were tendered a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Henry Lee Perry in Burnamwood, after which the bride and groom left in an automobile for Lexington to take the train East. They will make their home in Boston. With the many friends of the young couple, the Madisonian extends the most cordial congratulations.

Mrs. Russell Pereira, of New York City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hart and family. Miss Nancy Long, of this county, has been visiting Lancaster relatives. Mrs. Sue Dudley has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Dudley at Lancaster. Mrs. Cornelia Clay has been the guest for the past week of her niece Mrs. George Robinson, at Lancaster. Miss Bell Prather, of Lancaster, has been the guest of relatives in this city. Mrs. Mary Coley, of this city, has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Zerelda Gulley in Lancaster. Judge Phelps and Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. D. Evans, of Richmond, and Mrs. Elizabeth Malner, of Emporia, Kansas, were guests at a course dinner at the home of Mrs. D. M. Lackey and daughter.—Lancaster Record.

Miss Mable Mason, of Lancaster, was called home by the death of her aunt Mrs. B. L. Banks.

Mrs. Carrie Davidson, who has been the guest of her daughter Mrs. Z. T. Rice, has returned to her home in Lancaster.

Prof. Pullins, of the Richmond Normal School, was a visitor in Lancaster Saturday, attending the School Fair.

Mrs. Emma Kauffman, of Lancaster, is with her brother, Mr. J. E. Greenleaf, this week, attending the dedicatory services of the new Christian Church.

Miss May James has been attending the house party of Misses Allie and Stella Hendren.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hanger spent several days in Cincinnati last week.

Mrs. Frank Reynolds, of Mt. Sterling, came over to attend the Tyng-Perry wedding.

Mrs. Samuel Bennett, of Lexington, and Mrs. Clara Dudley Livingston, of New York, have been the guests of Miss Helen Bennett.

Mr. Earl Curtis has left for Lebanon where he will be a buyer for the American Tobacco Co. during the coming season.

Mr. Ned Perry and daughter Miss Ernestine Perry and Miss Helen Hunter of Lexington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Perry on last Wednesday for the Tyng-Perry nuptials.

Mr. C. S. Jessup is in the West on a business trip.

Miss Alice Lander, of Hopkinsville, is the guest of Mrs. Marison Dunn, in Burnamwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Prewitt, of Winchester, were the guests of Mrs. J. M. Poyntz for the Dedication.

Dr. D. Clay Lilly returned to his home on Monday after attending the Layman's Conference in this city. While here he was the guest of his brother Mr. Grant E. Lilly.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Wallace are rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing boy who has been named Dan Frazier. We extend heartiest congratulations to the proud parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott, of Jelico, Tenn. Mrs. Shirl of Noblesville, Ind., and Rev. F. M. Rains and son of Cincinnati were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Barnes for the Dedication.

Mrs. Sampson, of Shelbyville, is the guest of Mrs. J. W. Zaring.

Miss Ruth Webster has returned to her home in Hamilton, O., after a pleasant visit to Miss Sarah Quisenberry.

Judge and Mrs. W. R. Shackelford were visitors in Lexington last week.

Mr. Stuart Early was with Richmond friends several days last week.

Messrs. William Evans and Preston Smith were in Lexington for a few days last week.

Miss Mary Louise Deatherage has as her guest Miss Musette Veach, of Lexington.

Mrs. George Myers and son, George Jr., will leave in a few days for a several weeks stay in Florida.

Mr. R. L. Elkin, of the Lancaster Record, was a visitor in our town last week.

Messrs. J. W. Maupin, Armer Parrish and Overton Harber left Sunday for a hunt at Red Lick.

Dr. Quisenberry has been attending the Baptist convention at Lexington the past week.

Miss Mary Sullivan has returned after a visit to her brother Hon. J. A. Sullivan, who is in the St. Joseph Hospital at Louisville.

Miss Louise Boyd, of Louisville, was the guest of Mrs. S. J. McCaughey, and attended the Perry-Tyng wedding.

Mrs. Anna Shropshire Wallace, of Newtown, is the guest of Mrs. C. F. Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Snyder, Rev. Clark, Mr. Will Prewitt and Mr. Henry Reid of New York City came Saturday to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Chenault for the Dedication.

Mr. Hart Perry came home for the Tyng-Perry wedding and remained over for the Dedication.

Mr. Geo. Banks, of Dallas, Texas, attended the funeral of his brother, Mr. Ben Banks, wife and little son.

Mr. John Cornelson, of St. Louis, arrived last week to attend the burial of his sister Mrs. Ben Banks.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Evans, of Empire, Canal Zone, are rejoicing over the arrival of a little daughter, who will be christened Curraleen Smith Evans, in honor of Miss Curraleen Smith, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Greenleaf was a visitor in Irvine last week.

Mrs. C. T. Grinstead and daughter Miss May, of Irvine, are visiting friends in this city.

Messrs. L. C. Wilson, F. H. Gould, R. E. West and J. E. Alexander, well known citizens of Estill county have been attending Federal court.

Mr. William Grider, of this city has been visiting his cousins, Mr. Walter Cloyd and Mrs. C. B. Cloyd at Harrodsburg.

Col. W. P. Walton will leave to-day on a business trip for Orlando, Fla., and to visit his brother E. C. Walton, editor of the "Orlando Reporter Star."

Auditor and Mrs. Henry Bosworth and General Gordon, of Lexington, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hanger at Arlington on Thursday last.

We are looking for new business and want you to try us when in need of good goods. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-4f

# CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

## Probably

The greatest Clothing offering for the people of Richmond, Madison county, and adjoining counties, will commence at the great

## Busy Bee Cash Store

## Saturday, November 8

and continue for 30 days, or until our entire clothing stock has been closed out.

Our stock of clothing was never more complete than now. Everything in the clothing department is strictly up-to-date. All the new weaves, styles and colorings in favor this season comprise this big stock of clothing—Men's, Young Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in endless variety.

We have decided to close out our clothing stock, lock stock and barrel. We need the room for our ladies' ready-to-wear department, which is growing to such an extent that we are compelled to make more room for it. So the clothing end of our business must go.

Everybody in this city and county who has purchased clothing from us can testify to the high grade of clothing we sell. They can also tell you that our prices are always cheaper than the same quality can be had elsewhere. We have decided to give these same low prices for 30 days, and in addition we propose to give one-fourth the price off on every purchase made in the clothing department during this time.

If you need an up-to-date fall and winter suit for yourself or any of your family; if you need a first-class Overcoat for yourself or your boy, come and look at this great stock of up-to-date clothing and figure what you will save by getting

# 1 4 OFF

each clothing purchase.

Don't overlook this offer. Don't pay more for clothing not as good. Money saved is money made. This is a chance you don't often get, coming right at the time you need the stuff, and right at the time when they are all fresh and new.

Remember this great clothing offering begins Saturday, November 8th, and closes in 30 days. Don't forget! Come!

RESPECTFULLY,

# W. D. OLDHAM & CO.

## Personal

Phone 638 or 791 for all personal items

Mrs. Charles Collier, of Fork Ridge, Ky., is the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. James Burnside, on North Street.

Mr. Robert Burnam attended the German in Paris last Friday night.

Mrs. W. F. Cobb, of Richmond, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. W. Fletcher.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Land of this city, have gone to Lexington to spend the winter and are at 140 Barr street.

Mrs. Henry Jones, who has been visiting her daughter in this city, returned home Monday. She was accompanied by the little son of John Jones, of Louisville.

Mrs. Russell Pereira, of New York City, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hart and family.

Miss Nancy Long, of this county, has been visiting Lancaster relatives.

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Judge Phelps and Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. D. Evans, of Richmond, and Mrs. Elizabeth Malner, of Emporia, Kansas, were guests at a course dinner at the home of Mrs. D. M. Lackey and daughter.—Lancaster Record.

## FIRST SALE NOV. 24TH

Open to Receive on November 20th.

BRING YOUR TOBACCO TO

## The Big House

## HOME TOBACCO WAREHOUSE

At Old L. & A. Depot



# 'Long About Thanksgivin' Time

S. E. KISER

Ain't it splendid to be livin', 'long about this time o' year,  
Just around about Thanksgivin', with the morn-  
ings crisp and clear,  
With the children's cheeks a-glowin', with the  
future lookin' bright,  
And the shops and mills a-goin' like red blazes,  
day and night!

Ain't it bracin', ain't it cheerin', when the colts  
kick up their heels,  
To approach the corn crib, hearin' turkeys gob-  
blin' for their meals?  
Don't it make a fellow kinda satisfied with life  
and glad

When it's got so hard to find a thing that's goin'  
to the bad?

Ain't it fine to feel the nippin' of the brisk breeze  
at your nose

When the old dead leaves go zippin' down the  
lanes, in scraggly rows,  
When you've hay to feed the cattle, when you  
love your fellow men,  
And you've money you can rattle in your trousers,  
now and then!

Ain't it fine to wake from dreamin' of the home  
your boyhood knew  
And to find the glad sun beamin' just the way  
it used to do,

Long ago, about Thanksgivin', when you'd energy  
to spare,

When your pa and ma were livin' and the days  
were always fair!

## TURKEY FOR TEN

"THANKSGIVING ain't different from any other day," snapped Mellicent, making the most of the creak in her rocker. "What's the use of having a turkey when you've got only a reed-bird appetite?"

"It ain't just the turkey itself," replied Mrs. Della Wyatt, with a knowing shake of her head, "though it's surprising how plumb crazy the kiddies are after drumsticks. Land of love, if Mr. Burbank could only produce centipede gobblers! But it's what the turkey stands for, Mellicent."

There was a moment's silence, then the creak reassured itself. "Maybe there is—when you've got sons and daughters and grandchildren to sit round the table and look for it," snapped Mellicent; "but I'd like to know what's backing up a Thanksgiving turkey when you ain't got any folks to reunite for a family dinner?"

Mrs. Wyatt put her knitting into her work bag, with a sigh. "I've got to stop in at Johnson's to buy some chestnuts for the stuffing," she explained, in apology for her glance at the clock and abrupt leave-taking. "What did I do with my hat? Oh, here it is on the chair. Mellicent, do you remember Angelina Snow?"

Mellicent nodded, her mouth bristling with five hat pins, as she stood with Mrs. Wyatt's jacket held out in both hands toward the open fire. "You made me think of something she told me once—my left sleeve's caught there, Mellicent. Angelina had the blues terrible bad one morning," continued Mrs. Wyatt, sticking in the hatpins one by one as she talked, "but 'stead of sitting down and making company of them she trotted them right out for a walk. And what do you suppose she did then? She went up and down Spring street, looking and looking, and every time she passed a woman uglier than herself she counted her off on a finger. When her fingers gave out she went home—cured. Angelina wouldn't have taken a blue ribbon at a beauty show, either."

Mellicent Jancey's practical, active nature had no time for sentimentalizing, but the morning after Mrs. Wyatt's visit new, "strange thoughts—with twinkling eyes and wistful smiles—kept peeping out at her from behind the routine of daily duties, and at noon she suddenly dropped broom and duster, dressed with trembling fingers, surprised Teddie Roosevelt Tortoiseshell with a bear hug, and darted from the house—bearing the excited expressions of an archangel, and wearing two gloves for the same hand.

In the gathering twilight of that Thanksgiving eve Miss Mellicent's doorbell tinkled excitedly, and the next moment Mrs. Wyatt flashed into the sitting-room.

"I wanted you from first, Mellicent," she panted, without preface, "but it made thirteen at table, and it never occurred to me until an hour ago that I could count Jessie's twins as one just as well as not. You'll come, of course?" "I'm sorry, Della, but I've a previous engagement—with a Thanksgiving turkey of my own."

"You bought one, after all? But, Mellicent, it will be so lonesome eating it without any of your own folks here."

"I'm to have some of my own folks—ten of them!"

"Why, Mellicent, only yesterday you told me that there wasn't a living soul related to you this side the Rockies, and—"

"That was before you taught me how to find them, Della. There, don't be frightened. I've not lost my mind. You remember about Angelina Snow? I got to thinking of the uglier lives than mine, Della. Of the two dear Misses Prescott worrying over money matters ever since they lost so much in that mining venture; of my little dressmaker, who was the petted darling in her home back east and has to work for her living among strangers out here, because her lungs are weak and she can't live anywhere else; of poor, fastidious Mrs. Adams, who can only afford a third-class boarding house; of—I won't go on, but they're all invited, and they've all accepted."

She rose, and as she turned toward Mrs. Wyatt the firelight revealed a face radiant with happiness. "I can't talk things out the way you can, Della," she concluded, with a gay little laugh, "but just you come into the kitchen with me and see my Thanks-giving turkey!"—May C. Ringwalt, in Los Angeles Times.

**Always Cause for Gratitude.**  
If you seek, you will find cause for gratitude. If you find your heart callous, stony and rebellious, beware! It is a pitiable stage at which to arrive. It practically marks the end of your journey along the road to tomorrow. Remember that to give thanks is a good thing. Never fail to appreciate the natural beauties and joys around you, and from the grateful attitude of mind and soul you will receive reflected benefits. Open your heart to the good that lies around you; make it your own, as it has been intended that you should. And be thankful.

**Individual Spirit.**  
Although a national observance, the spirit of Thanksgiving must ever be individual. Otherwise it must be mere form and ceremony, lacking that heartfelt gratitude, that spontaneous impulse which springs unbidden from the grateful heart.

**Cruel Comment.**  
"Women, you know, claim to belong to the golden age."  
"Well, some of them look as if they did belong to the '49-ers."

## Vegetarian's Thanksgiving

I'm thankful for the celery,  
The canned pears and the onion stew;  
I'm thankful for the beans; to me  
The turnips look inviting, too;  
The sweet potatoes give me glee,  
The parsnips gladly I assail,  
But best of all things is the rich  
Aroma of the turkey which  
I am permitted to inhale.

With proper thanks I break the crust  
That Fortune lays beside my plate;  
I shun the oysters, for I must  
Not carelessly be tempting Fate;  
The giblets all aside I thrust,  
To me they are of no avail;  
I prove my strength while gazing at  
The rich and juicy mince pie that  
I must not eat, but may inhale.

—S. E. Kiser

**Why We Give Thanks.**  
Thanksgiving to God is fitting, because we have countless reasons for it. God is our father, and he fills all our days with blessings. There is never a moment when we have not something new for which to praise him. There is blessing in everything he does for us and sends to us. We should be most ungrateful if we did not give thanks unto God. Prayer should not be all clamor for new favors, it should be full of recognition of mercies and good things. It is good, also, to give thanks, because it makes our own lives sweeter, truer and more beautiful. Joy is beauty. Praise is comedy. One who does not give thanks lacks the highest element of loveliness. Ingratitude is dark and somber; praise is light and beautiful. Giving thanks also makes us greater blessings to others. Praise people scatter inspiration wherever they go. They make others happier, braver, stronger. Our days should be full of praise and song. Then God will be pleased with our lives and this world will be made sweeter and better.—J. R. Miller, D. D.

**Some Features Remain.**  
Thanksgiving, 1621! How was it celebrated? The roll of a drum announced the hour for prayer. After the religious service came feasting and outdoor athletic sports.  
Thanksgiving day, 1913! How will it be celebrated? With religious services, feasting and outdoor athletic sports.

## ALMOST HERE

It's coming near, it's coming—  
The troops of joy are drumming;  
A song is singing all the while, a song of richest joy.  
The day is drawing near us  
When it will come to cheer us—  
To give us cheer and calm content that nothing can destroy.

The fields hold golden promise  
That nothing can take from us—  
We see the glorious day approach with our prophetic eye.  
Full soon we will be sighing  
With happiness, and trying—  
To coax more room to hold another piece of pumpkin pie.  
—WILBUR D. NESBIT.



Illustration showing an alfalfa field shocked and capped after harvest.

## ALFALFA CROPS IN KENTUCKY ATTRACTING MUCH ATTENTION

Number of Growers Fast Increasing As Its Feeding Value Is Realized—William Givens Relates His Experience in Raising Alfalfa for Live Stock Feeders

(H. B. Hendrick, Department of Agronomy, Kentucky Experiment Station.)

Alfalfa is a crop much discussed by the farmers of Kentucky at the present time. Its great feeding value, closely approximating wheat bran, ton for ton, is fast coming to be appreciated, and the number of farmers attempting to grow alfalfa is fast increasing. This is a good sign, for there can be little doubt but that alfalfa can be successfully grown on fifty per cent of the farm lands of our state when its requirements are fully understood and are furnished at the hands of experienced growers. Many attempts to grow this valuable legume fail because farmers start with a large acreage and, failing to comply with one or more of the requirements of the plant, get poor results, count the cost, and thus become discouraged and render the verdict that it can not be done in Kentucky. It is the firm belief of the writer that the farmer inexperienced with alfalfa should begin with a small acreage, putting foremost the idea of learning to grow the crop, sticking to it each year until complete success is attained, and then introducing alfalfa into the regular cropping system of the farm.

Mr. Wm. Givens, whose experience is here given, started by learning how. He owns a farm of 400 acres, four miles south from Danville, in the southern part of the blue-grass

### Cutting, Curing and Cultivation.

The importance of cutting alfalfa just at the right time is emphasized by Mr. Givens. He thinks that the common "cure all" of clipping when alfalfa turns yellow kills the plants in many instances. The time to cut alfalfa is when the young shoots appear at the crowns of the plants. The alfalfa is cut with a mower, allowed to wilt, then raked into small windrows, shocked and capped. The caps are commonly made of canvas, but Mr. Givens uses covers made from four cotton seed meal sacks, left double, sown together at two edges, and weighted with pieces of stone or brick at the four corners. The sewing of the covers costs three cents each, and they have been preserved and used with perfect satisfaction for several years. The hay after curing under these caps for two days of good weather is hauled to the barn and has never been known to spoil in the shocks nor in the barn. Immediately after each cutting Mr. Givens cultivates the ground even while the alfalfa is yet in shock. He has for this purpose a spring tooth harrow with teeth much narrowed at the points, but often uses instead the double cutting disk. He says, "When I get through cultivating my alfalfa it looks almost like a corn field prepared for planting."



This illustration shows a Kentucky alfalfa field before cutting.

region, that section called "The Knobs." Mr. Givens practices general farming.

### Liming and Inoculation Necessary.

The interest of Mr. Givens in alfalfa grew from reading in agricultural journals the value of this crop to live stock feeders. In 1907 he selected three acres from his cattle feed lot and plowed and prepared the seed bed just before the time for sowing. The field was well drained and, of course, rich in humus. The seed was sown in August after being inoculated with bacterial culture furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture. In the spring of 1908, just before the first cutting, Mr. Givens noticed that the alfalfa was turning yellow. Immediately after cutting, the ground was disked and 600 pounds of slaked lime, 400 pounds finely ground Tennessee rock phosphate, and 400 pounds of cotton seed meal were applied through the fertilizer attachment of the drill. The cotton seed meal, while rich in nitrogen, was used to make the lime and phosphate rock sow from the drill.

In 1907 Mr. Givens states that three crops were cut, while each year since four cuttings have been taken, and he believes that five cuttings could have been removed without injury to the alfalfa. The year 1911 was a very poor one for hay on account of early dry weather, but four cuttings were removed that year, and Mr. Givens says that his three acres of alfalfa furnished more feed than his seventy acres of timothy. Alfalfa is a dry weather crop. In 1912, the sixth year of cutting, the estimated yield was 8 tons per acre; and from 15 to 20 tons were sold at the barn for \$20 per ton. The first cutting of this three-acre field was this year hauled to Danville and sold for \$146. No crop in extensive farming is more profitable than alfalfa.



Waste field adjacent to Mr. Givens' alfalfa field.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 30

### CROSSING THE JORDAN.

LESSON TEXT—Joshua 3:7-17.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"Fear thou not for I am with thee."—Isa. 41:10.

The spies sent out by Joshua (ch. 2) were animated by quite a different motive than that which governed those who first visited Canaan, and they brought back a much different report (Num. ch. 13). The story of their experience in Jericho with Rahab, their escape from her house, and the incident of the "scarlet thread," will prove an interesting introduction for today's lesson. There are two suggestions in the preparation for the crossing of the Jordan mentioned in the first seven verses of this chapter: (1) It was to be an orderly advance (v. 4); no disorderly crowding about those who led. This was also to be a sure path, though they had not passed that way before, for God was leading. (2) It was to be a prayerful advance (v. 5). Literally, they were to "undertake great things for God and to expect great things from God."

### Jesus Must Lead.

I. The Leader, vv. 7, 8. The circumstances surrounding this episode are far different from those at the crossing of the Red sea. Moses' encounter with Pharaoh had stamped him as the one who should save the nation. True, in the battles and in his association with Moses Joshua had occupied a position of leadership, but now he is to deliver Israel from the death of the wilderness into the life and possessions of Canaan, hence the words, "I will magnify thee in the sight of all Israel." It is noticeable, however, that Joshua did not lead this forward march, but rather the priests. The ark which they bore is a type of Christ and he must always lead. Jehovah magnified Joshua, because Joshua had magnified Jehovah, see I. Sam. 2:30, John 17:4, 5.

II. Those Led, vv. 9-13. Joshua at once communicates Jehovah's order for a forward march to the people (I. Thess. 2:13). But God graciously accompanies his word by a visible manifestation of his presence (v. 10, 11) cf. I. John 1:1, Col. 2:9. It was the word and presence of the "living God" (v. 10) that was to work this miracle, and to accomplish the victorious possession of the land in accordance with his own sure promise.

This lesson is a great lesson of types. God, through the leading of his priests bearing the ark (a type of Christ), leads man from the failures of his wilderness experience, through death (the Jordan), into newness of life (Canaan), Rom. 6:4, 9. Previously the mention of the names of these enemies (v. 10) had so frightened Israel that they turned aside in a panic, but Israel had been learning in the bitter school of discipline and failure. "The Lord of all the earth" (v. 11) is to lead, why then fear? There was, however, to be a test, viz., the path was not to open until their feet were in the waters. There was no such test at the Red sea, for they did not then have sufficient faith, I. Cor. 10:13, I. Peter 1:7.

### Israel's One Way.

III. The Dry Ground, vv. 14-17. Up until the moment they stepped into the water, priest and people alike relied upon the bare word of Jehovah, I. Sam. 15:22. We, too, will surely find a way of escape if we yield him implicit obedience, Isa. 43:2; I. Cor. 10:13. As if to heighten this miracle we need to remember it was the season of flood tide (v. 15). The river Jordan is a great type of the judgment passed upon sin. Verse sixteen tells us that the waters were backed up beyond "the city of Adam." Our Joshua delivers not only us from all sin but his deliverance is also sufficient for the whole human race, Heb. 9:28, I. John 1:7. Our deliverance is complete, let us praise him. The Jordan would not, however, have opened had those bearing the ark paused upon the bank. The people could not have been delivered except as the ark remained in the river bed. Jesus went into the waters for us, 2 Cor. 5:21; Gal. 3:13. He has condemned sin for us, Rom. 8:3. He alone has opened a pathway for our deliverance. There was no other way whereby Israel could be delivered and further they were delivered "right against Jericho" (v. 16) viz., before their next big task, and "all the nation were passed clean over Jordan" (v. 17), John 17:12.

Representatives of each tribe (ch. 4) carried from the river twelve stones for the building of an altar so that the history of that deliverance might be perpetuated.

IV. The Lesson. In this lesson we are brought, in company with Israel, into the land at last. Abraham saw and believed. Jacob and his sons left it when threatened with moral contamination and physical death. Much has happened since that time, but God's purposes have gone on unchanged. Nor has Jehovah ever been defeated. Israel is delivered because, in the language of Ps. 114:2, "Judah became his sanctuary, Israel his dominion." Note how Ps. 114:3 united forty years of history, "The sea saw it and fled; Jordan was driven back." This is the history of Israel.



## GAMBOA DIKE BLOWN TO PIECES AS PRESIDENT PRESSES BUTTON



A view of the Gamboa Dike from the North Wall before it was blown to pieces by 1,277 discharges of dynamite set off by President Woodrow Wilson when he pressed the button in the White House. Thousands journeyed from the City of Panama and Colon to see the obstruction between Gatun Locks and Culebra Cut removed.

Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

### General News

The Indian Refining Co., will build a large warehouse in Lexington, Ky.

A thief stole a registered mail pouch from the United States mail wagon in Chicago, and got \$638.40 from the registered packages.

Dr. Scott, Louisville's first woman doctor, was found dead in her chair last Thursday.

A big power dam on the Tennessee river was dedicated November 13 at Hale's Bar.

Capt. Geo. Forrester, a member of Morgan's Command, died in Chicago on the 13th inst.

LeBus is elected as the president of the burley tobacco society by a highly complimentary vote.

H. B. Hollins & Co., Wall Street Brokers, suspended after a career of 20 years. They have large Mexican interests.

Two negroes in Harrodsburg, one in Winchester, and one in Hopkinsville were elected as members of the city council.

The Lexington race horse men have decided to improve their racing course, and will invest all of the profits in improvements.

Dan H. Slaughter, a prominent merchant of Graves county, was killed by a train near Mayfield.

The republicans elected William E. Werner as Chief Justice of the State of New York by a plurality of only 2147.

Nicholas county citizens who did not work on the public roads on the days set apart, are willing to put up money in lieu of the same.

Commissioner of Agriculture Newman will entertain the Southern commissioners on Thanksgiving day in Louisville, Ky.

A Philadelphia preacher blames slit skirts for keeping men away from church. He should take steps to get the women to attend church up there.

Mrs. Mary Lockridge, one of the oldest residents of Mt. Sterling died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. W. Stevens. Age 89 years.

John B. Fian who was recently named as Bank Examiner for Kentucky, is in Washington City to stand the examination required by the Civil Service laws.

The Historical Society of Harrodsburg, has a historical quilt which they will exhibit on the 4th day of December and will entertain on that evening.

Stanley F. Reid, of Maysville, candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been in Lexington and Frankfort looking after his political fences.

Gabe Parker, a Choctaw Indian, has just been sworn in as Register of the United States Treasury. His signature will hereafter appear on all of the government bills.

The U. D. C. is in session in New Orleans. Mrs. White goes on record as opposing federal pensions to confederates. Mrs. White is the president general of the association.

The gambling probe which we mentioned sometime since in our columns has resulted in the indictment of Lewis Bloom, one of the leading hotel men in the city of Cincinnati, for gambling.

Daniel Riley who once figured as a lawyer for Thaw died in New York. He was 42 years old. It will be remembered that he was sent to prison for receiving \$85,000 in bonds stolen from Aron Bancroft.

#### Synopsis of Our Game Laws

Hunting License: No person shall hunt without license: provided, however, owners of land, their children if residents, tenants or their children if residents, may hunt on their own lands or leasehold or land immediately adjoining theirs.

Hunters must carry their license when hunting.

License may be obtained from County Clerk.

Open Season: Lawful to Kill—Quail, November 15 to January 1; pheasants, November 15 to January 1; doves, August 1 to February 1; woodcock, June 20 to February 1; wild goose or wild duck, August 15 to April 1; rabbits, November 15 to September 15; black and fox squirrels, June 15 to September 15 and November 15 to February 1.

Unlawful: Unlawful to buy, sell or offer for sale at any time, any quail, pheasant or wild turkey.

Unlawful to receive or transport, any wild turkey, quail or native pheasant, unless lawfully killed and in the possession of the hunter.

Unlawful to buy game from any State, sale of which is prohibited by the laws of that State.

Unlawful to set traps upon the land of another without their permission.

Rabbits: Rabbits may be bought, sold or shipped, but package containing their bodies or part thereof must be clearly marked, giving contents of package and name and address of shipper. Unlawful to kill rabbits with a gun from September 15 to November 15, but may be killed or captured any other way.

# The SIGN at SIX

STEWART EDWARD WHITE

THE story of a man who thought that he owned New York and of another who undertook to convince him of his error.

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At Bowling Green, Circuit Judge Moss decided the contest of the local option case in favor of the "Drys."

Berea is complaining that its water supply is very low, and warns the people to use the water with great caution.

William H. Courtney, Cashier of the Whitesburg First National Bank, was hit in the mouth with a base ball and was very painfully injured. The announcement of his marriage to Miss Uppington, of Lexington, to be celebrated the last of this month had just been announced.

Cassone Ciro, a six year old child, identified the murderer of her mother. A number of men were stood together in the court room but the child identified the same one in several different tests. Being only six years old the question will be, can a child that age testify?

It is estimated that only about one-half of one per cent of the nation's population will have to pay any income tax. But these will complain because they must pay tax, and the other 99 per cent will complain because their incomes are so small that they cannot pay it.





A Good Growth of Sweet Clover Where Raw Phosphate Rock Was Used.

## RAW GROUND PHOSPHATE ROCK NOW IN VERY EXTENSIVE USE

Necessary in Improvement of Kentucky Soils Deficient in Phosphorous—Gives Profitable Returns and Good Practice to Apply Raw Phosphate in Connection With Fertilizers

(By Geo. Roberts, Agronomist Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.)

Within the last few years raw ground phosphate rock has come into use, more or less extensively, in some sections of the country in the improvement of soils deficient in phosphorus. Formerly it was thought to be useless as a material for direct application to the soil. It was thought that the only means for making it available was to convert it into acid phosphate or superphosphate by treating it with sulfuric acid. This belief arose from the fact that farmers generally applied it in small quantities, perhaps in the hill, on soils that had become unproductive and deficient in organic matter. Under such conditions, little or no results were obtained the first year, and its use was discontinued and the material was pronounced worthless. Acid phosphate used in similar manner under similar conditions generally gives more or less profitable returns the first year. Hence there has grown up the practice of small annual applications of acid phosphate or the so-called "complete fertilizers" of which acid phosphate is the chief constituent—a practice that does not, as a rule, take into account the permanent fertility of the soil.

In recent years, however, experiments have been conducted at a number of Experiment Stations, notably Illinois and Ohio, which show that the use of raw phosphate rock under proper conditions is as profitable as the use of acid phosphate.

Raw phosphate should be used in rather large applications, in connection with organic matter, either in the form of manure, crop residues or green manure crops. A reasonable application is 1000 to 2000 pounds per acre once in a rotation of three or four years, the practice to be kept up until the soil is supplied with a fair content of phosphorus. If the crops are fed and the manure is carefully saved and returned to the soil, when applications amounting to three tons per acre have been made to the average farming lands outside the bluegrass region, they will contain a fairly good supply of phosphorus.

Raw phosphate rock can generally be bought delivered at most places in Kentucky for \$6 to \$8 per ton. The above applications will be found no more expensive than the use of small amounts of complete fertilizers and if used in good crop rotations which provide organic matter and contain legumes sufficient to keep up the nitrogen supply, will give more profitable results.

A good practice is to apply the raw phosphate in connection with manure. It may be sprinkled in the stable as the manure accumulates, using about a pint per day per animal; or it may be put on the manure as it is being hauled out, a layer of manure being put down in the wagon or spreader, then the proper amount of raw phosphate in turn. With this method, it is much better to use the manure spreader in order to get an even distribution.

Another satisfactory method is to apply the material broadcast to be plowed in with a sod or green manure crop. The standard practice with the Kentucky Experiment Station is to apply the material on the sod which is to be turned for corn. However done, the application should be made on the unplowed ground and thoroughly disked in and then plowed under. The thorough distribution of the material is a very important consideration.

The Kentucky Experiment Station has compared acid phosphate and rock phosphate on an extremely worn red clay limestone soil near Burnside, Ky., for the past five years. Potash salts were used with both forms in order

## DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Lespedeza Destined to Become Important Feed Crop.

### HIGH-GRADE HAY AND FORAGE

Plant is to South What Clover and Alfalfa Are to Other Sections—Grows on Any Soil and Needs Little Attention.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

Botanists and experimenters are constantly searching the world for agricultural plants, especially of the legume family, that will furnish abundant crops of high-grade hay and forage. Lespedeza, or apan clover, a little plant of Asiatic origin, and until quite recently little known, is destined to become the most important all-round crop for large areas of the southern United States.

Lespedeza is an annual, appearing after killing frost is over, and lasting until freezing weather in the fall. It may always be distinguished from other small wild clovers by a small purple bloom, which does not appear until August. The seed resembles unhulled clover and are sold and planted in this shape. It has long tap roots and a profuse system of lateral roots. The plant maintains a vine-like appearance when thin on the soil. Over a large part of the territory covered the growth is dwarfish, from four to six inches, which leads to the impression that it is only fit for grazing. In the southern part of the belt it attains a growth of from 12 to 30 inches, and is so thick on the land as to yield from two to four tons of dry hay per acre.

Lespedeza is to the south what clover and alfalfa are to other sections. It has the advantage over them of growing on practically any soil and with much less cost and attention than either of the others. The plant is equally hardy and at home on poor clay soils, sandy hillsides, alluvial bottoms or crawfish flats; the growth, of course, corresponding to the fertility of the soil. In feed value it equals red clover and is little inferior to alfalfa.

As a soil renovator nothing surpasses lespedeza, from the fact that it makes considerable growth on the poorest lands and will increase in size and denseness each season, while nearly all other legumes must be planted, fertilized and doctored to make any growth whatever on such

duction and harvesting are considered. The two fit in nicely together, and one preparation of the land answers for both crops. Growing both on the same land will not only prove profitable, but if properly handled will build up the soil. It will also help to solve the question of farm labor, now one of considerable worry in all agricultural sections of the country. By utilizing a large part of the farm in hay and oats, much of the work may be done by the use of labor-saving machinery. The mower, rake, blinder, thrasher, seeder and several other high-class implements can be used to great advantage and profit.

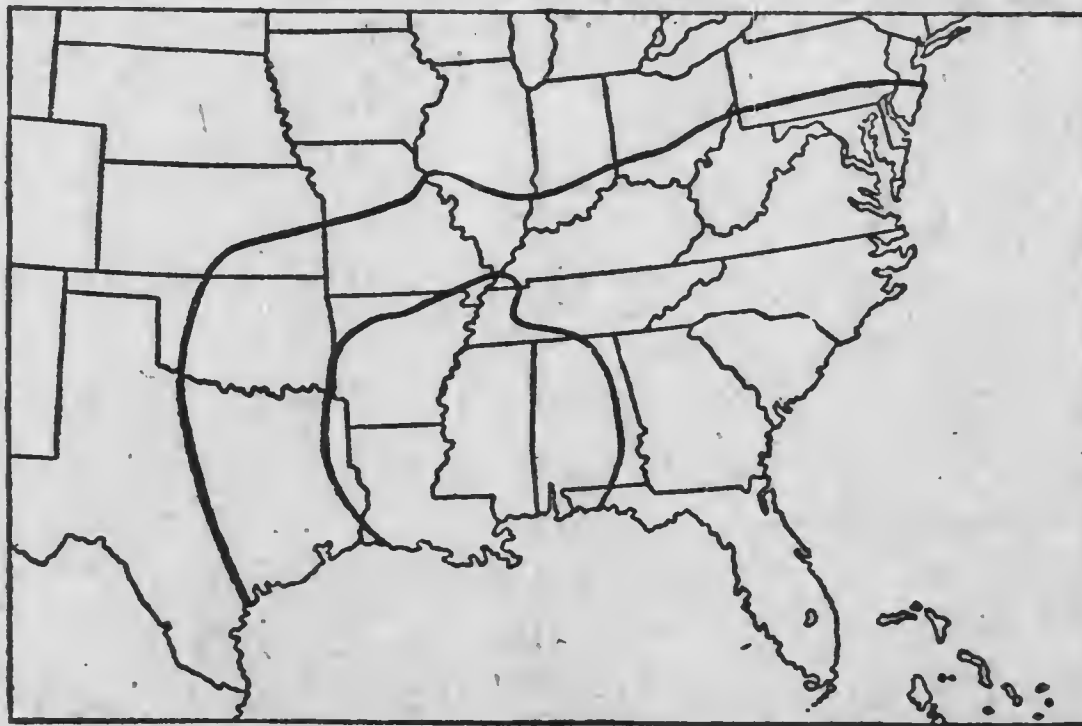
After a thorough preparation of the seed bed, apply fertilizer when it is used just before or at the time of seeding, except nitrate of soda, which should be used as a top dressing in early spring. Oats should be drilled in with seeder, two and one-half to three bushels to the acre, between September 15 and November the 1st, according to the locality. If the land is not already seeded with lespedeza from a previous crop, it should not be sown until the latter part of February.



Lespedeza Pan, With Top Raised to Show Wires or Rods Between Which the Seed Falls Into the Pan When the Crop is Harvested.

ary or in March, after all danger of killing frost is past. Twenty to 25 pounds of seed per acre should be used. Sow on the oats, and follow with section harrow, set slanting. This will give sufficient loose soil to cover the seed and prevent drifting after rain. Germination will be rapid after when moisture is present. The plants will grow rather slowly until after the oats are taken off, after which the growth will be rapid. In case weeds should get a start, run mower over the land to clip them in July.

The oats will be ready for the binder by June 1. The lespedeza is ready for the mower in September and October. The period of harvesting can be extended over a longer period than for any other hay crop. The seed



Map of the Southeastern Part of the United States Showing the Approximate Area Over Which Lespedeza Is Now Naturalized and Within Which (the Smaller Area) It Is Cut for Hay.

of our lands. Its roots system penetrates the hardest soil, makes them porous and stores up vegetable matter and nitrogen and renders the natural elements of the soil more available for plant food. On the poorer soils the growth increases rapidly, and in very little time washed away hillsides will have their gullies checked and be producing a luxuriant growth which will furnish choice food for the stock.

Most legumes must be planted by the hand of man and many require expensive preparation and fertilizing and always must be planted on the richest part of the farm. Another valuable feature is that it will hold its own with any of the native grasses or weeds, and frequently runs them out entirely.

No plant in the south, except perhaps the Bermuda grass, will give more or better pasturage from May until frost. Growing, as it does, on the roughest and poorest hill soils and on the richest bottom lands, it adds untold value to the pasture lands throughout the areas which it covers. No other plant will stand so much hard grazing or dry weather through the summer period. It has been claimed, and with good reason, that it adds 25 per cent. to the carrying capacity of any pasture of which it is a part.

It is only in recent years that lespedeza has been recognized as one of the best hay crops of the south. This is true not only from point of quality, but in the yield and sureness of production.

Being very low in moisture content, the hay is more easily cured and handled than any other legumes. This is a very important factor in hay making, where the rains are so frequent and excessive as in many sections in the south. The writer considers oats and lespedeza, grown together, one of the most valuable crops for the southern farmer. This is undoubtedly true when the expenses of the pro-

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 16

#### THE DEATH OF MOSES.

LESSON TEXT—Deut. 34:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—"Precious in the sight of Jehovah is the death of his saints." Ps. 116:15.

I. The Old Leader, vv. 1-8. We have now come to the last of our lessons which have to do with Moses. Following his lamented failure at the time of the second arrival at Kadesh-Barnea, Miriam dies; at Mt. Hor, Aaron departed and his office is bestowed upon his son, Eleazar. Then quickly followed the plague of serpents, the defeat of the king of the Amorites, Balaam's folly, the apostasy of Israel which was cleansed by blood through the zeal of Phinehas, and finally the arrival upon the plains of Moab.

#### Law Confirmed.

Here Moses repeats and confirms the law to this new generation of Israel, delivers his last charge, sings his last song, ascends Mt. Nebo to view Canaan, and is "forever with the Lord." In the passage marked out for this lesson we have the account of the passing of this wonderful servant of God. Returning to ch. 31:1-8 and 32:44-52 we see this journey in prospect, after that we read Moses' parting blessing and in this section we read of the fulfillment of that prospect. Moses anticipated his departure by a quiet dignity, absolutely divorced from haste or fret, that was characteristic of his life of submission and was the essence of his life of faith.

Before departure Moses solemnly charged this newer generation to observe the law, declaring that it is not a vain nor an empty thing, but in deed and in truth to them the way of life. Then comes the simple dignified account of this last act of obedience, simple, yet sublime. Yonder we see him, viewed by the hosts of Israel, as he ascends the mountain alone—yet not alone—prepared to spend his last hours upon earth with Jehovah, who doubtless appeared as the angel—Jehovah and pointed out to him the land he so much longed to enter, but could not because he failed to sanctify God in the sight of the people at a critical moment. Taking the glory to himself on that occasion demanded an act of punishment as a warning to the people, hence, "it went ill with Moses for their sakes," Ps. 106:32. There upon the mount God's covenant with Abraham is confirmed and with undimmed eye and undiminished vigor (v. 7), Moses was shown the fulfillment of that promise, his body was laid at rest by God himself, in an unknown and unmarked sepulchre, "over against Beth-Peor," v. 6.

II. The New Leader, v. 9. God never leaves his people without a leader and hence Joshua is exalted to compensate Israel for the loss of Moses. "The king is dead—long live the king." The worker dies, the work goes on and many times the victories of the new leader are fully as great and far reaching as any won by the former leader. Joshua was not Moses, he was Joshua and as such called to face new problems.

III. A Great Character, vv. 10-12. The description of Moses is of one who saw Jehovah face to face, a peculiar dignity, and the secret of his greatness. When Aaron and Miriam murmured God declared that Moses was different from all other prophets in that, "with him will I speak mouth to mouth, even manifestly, and not in dark speeches, and the form of Jehovah shall be beheld." Num. 12:6-8. Moses himself declared to Israel that when God spoke to them out of the midst of the fire, "I stood between the Lord and you," Deut. 5:4, 5. The supreme teaching of this lesson is the fact that great as Moses was, he was nevertheless excluded from the promised land as a warning to Israel.

On the other hand this story is a wonderful illustration of the tender compassion and watchful care of Jehovah even to the end. Even the discipline of Jehovah is accompanied by gentleness. If he must needs be excluded yet he is not excluded from communion with Jehovah.

Thus this saint who was separated to the will of God passes out of life. In the hour of the consummation of his life work his spirit passes into yet closer fellowship with God. The Psalmist in the words of the golden text most beautifully suggests that such an hour is a delight to God, and suggests the welcome which must be awaiting his saints. Do not forget the last glorious appearing of Moses after the lapse of the centuries when:

"On the hills he never trod  
Spoke of the strife that won our life  
With the incarnate Son of God."

"Death and judgment were a constant source of fear to me until I realized that neither shall have any hold on the child of God." D. L. Moody: Do not put death out of consideration, but welcome it as Moses welcomed it. When we stand on Pisgah, can we say we did our full duty? In that hour the plaudits of men will be stilled.

Moses was a great hero, prophet, priest, law-giver, poet and general, yet Israel could erect no monument over his grave to do him honor. It was a greater honor to follow his admonitions and obey the law.

## FARM POULTRY

### FREE RANGE FOR CHICKENS

Modern Wire Fencing, Which Has Neat Appearance, Will Keep All Fowls Out of the Gardens.

The old method of free range need not necessarily be changed. The fowls should not, however, be allowed to run at will within the garden or in and about the farm buildings. Nothing is more aggravating or disgusting than to have the nice vegetables or beautiful flowers scratched up, and the doorsteps, the porch, the barn floor and the farm machines fouled with poultry droppings. Separate the poultry also from the other live stock of the farm.

If the fowls are to be kept near the farm buildings, provide ample range enclosed by modern poultry wire fencing. The latter requires ordinarily but a few posts, is easily put up and has a very neat appearance when in position.

Another way of separating the fowls from the center of farm operations is to place the henhouses at a considerable distance from the farmstead, in a pasture where the fowls will have absolute range. The latter plan may entail some extra travel by the poultryman and there is the risk in some localities of depredations by foxes, hawks or other wild animals or by thieves. The young, strong farmer boy may find advantage in the second or so-called "colony plan," while the housewife will probably prefer the fenced inclosure near the farmhouse.

Thirdly, the farmer is too careless in the way he disposes of his poultry products. He is usually content to trade his eggs at the nearest grocery store when by a little extra effort he could gain a select private trade which would pay far better. His pure-bred stock of one breed of fowls in their well-kept house and capacious grassy yards will be a great advertisement for his egg products, and uniform clean appearance of the eggs in their attractive package will prove an additional help in making sales.

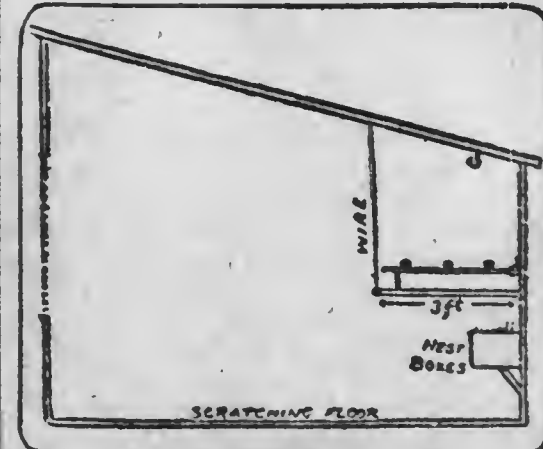
Then, too, in disposing of his fowls the farmer often sells the birds alive when by carefully dressing them on the farm and selling to his customers on orders he could secure far better prices.

### PLAN FOR SCRATCHING SHED

Illustration Given of House for the Benefit of Small Poultryman Where Back Yard Is Used.

To give the small poultryman (the back yard man especially) an idea of what is meant by using his small piece of ground for a coop and scratching shed, the accompanying picture is printed. The picture is taken of a laying house used by D. C. R. Hoff at Neshamint, N. J.

Such a design might be used by a man whose piece of ground faced the



Plan for a Scratching Shed.

south at the short side. That is if his piece of chicken ground was 10x18, and the 10-foot sides faced north and south. If his coop proper was ten feet wide by eight feet deep he would have a 10x10 scratching pen. These figures are of course taken haphazard, and the idea would have to conform with the ground.



Push the pullets along to rapid maturity.

The comb is the chicken's health indicator.

Stimulate the hens to eat more by feeding a variety of foods.

Start with Pekins—they are the handiest and mature early.

Never allow ducklings to get wet until they have a good coat of feathers.

The nearer square you build a poultry house, the less the cost of construction.

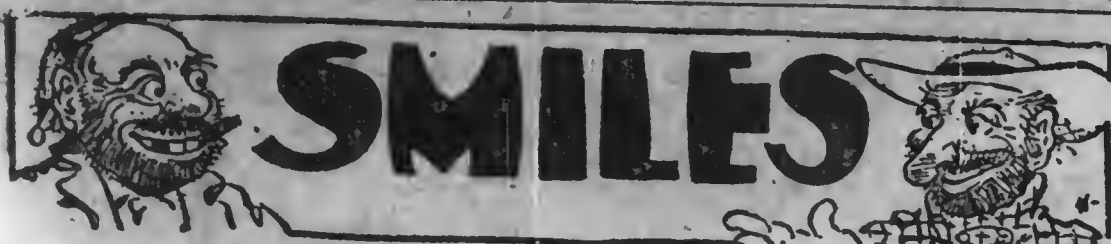
Ducks are pigs for food, and gobble down pretty nearly everything that comes in their way.

Pekins do not need water for swimming, but they must have plenty of absolutely clean drinking water.

We could not think of a more simple or efficient method of improving the egg supply of this country than the production of infertile eggs.

Cause of Scours.  
Calves can be given scours by feeding too much high testing milk.





## HARD TO PLEASE.

A typical "mover" of the ultra-shiftless type was passing a few days at a cow camp in Arizona, preparatory to going into the desert on a prospecting trip. His wife, a tired out, faded out creature, complained to some of the cowhands of the hardness of her lot; and the foreman took it upon himself to remonstrate with the husband for his shiftlessness and his indifference to his wife's welfare.

"The old woman ain't got no kick coming!" said the husband when he had heard the foreman's remarks. "She ain't got no kick at all. Why, stranger, when we wuz fixin' to camp of a night many a time I've driven the team half a mile out of the way so's wood and water would be handy for the old woman to fetch!"—Saturday Evening Post.

## JUST THE THING.



"Here's a dime, Willie. Go buy something nice."  
"Thanks. I'll buy an engagement ring for me goll."

## Turned Up.

I like to kiss a pretty miss  
Whose nose is retreousse.  
That kind of nose, with tilted pose,  
Is never in the way.

## Metamorphosis.

Stranger (returning to the old home town after an absence of twenty years)—Well, well, well; how little the village has changed. You remember Red Spilvins we boys used to run around with—is Red still living here yet?

Native—Is he? Well, I guess. Hey, Baldy! Baldy Spilvins! Don't you know your old friends when you see 'em? Come over here and shake hands with Sam Hankins from New York.

## He Almost Knew.

"Ruggles, you used to work on a farm, didn't you?"  
"Yes; I grew up on a farm."  
"Then you can tell me what I want to know. Which side do you milk a cow on?"  
"Well, it's either the right or the left, I can't remember which."

## The Real Feminine Power.

"So you don't approve of those London suffragettes?"  
"I don't know much about them," replied Miss Cayenne, "but I can't help feeling that a woman who can't subdue a few men without the use of dynamite is something of a failure."

## A Sensitive Editor.

"Well, what do you think of my poem?"  
"How could you be so cruel?"  
"What do you mean?"  
"Why, in every line you have tortured the English language until I can almost imagine that I hear it cry out."

## TOO GREAT A RISK.



The Guide—Now, ez soon ez I kin borry a dorg we'll be ready for your huntin' trip.  
The Amateur Sport—Why, what's the matter with your own dog?  
The Guide—Oh! he's too valuable!

## An Aerial Navy.

The Swiss have long made it their boast No need of ships without a coast. But airships make a change, we vow, And they will need a navy now.

## Her Pet Pug.

"Won't you weigh my dog?" said the girl.  
The druggist reluctantly arranged his scales and reached for the canine.  
"I want to see if he gained anything while he was away," explained the girl.

Water Haul.  
"Good-morning, ma'am. May I ask if your husband is at home?"  
"He isn't."

"Perhaps you can tell me what I want to know. Is he carrying any life insurance?"

"Is his life insured? Is that what you mean?"

"Yes, ma'am."  
"It is, sir. But don't make the mistake of thinking he's doing the carrying of the same. I'm doing that myself. And I'm carrying all he's worth. Good-morning, sir."

## Missed the Boat.

"Your ancestors did not come over in the Mayflower!" snapped the tall, spare, thin-lipped Miss Hester Plymrock.

"No," and Allas Ananias rubbed his chubby hands together, while an oily smirk spread over his fullmoon phiz. "You see, it was this a-way. The old man forgot to wind up the alarm clock and so missed the boat."—Judge.

## He Reproaches Her.

He—You upbraid me for losing money on the races—you?

She—And why should I not?

He—Yet I recall one blissful moment, not so long ago, when we stood together beneath the silent stars, and you said that no stroke of adverse fortune could ever draw from your lips one complaining word.—Puck.

## Prince Charming.

"And you really once saw a prince?"

"Yes."

"Oh!" she exclaimed, clasping her hands and gazing with awe into the eyes that had looked upon royalty, "what was he doing?"

"Trying to balance a chair on his chin to amuse a chorus girl."—Judge.

## Strong Presumptive Evidence.

Man With the Bulging Brow—You think I go across the street too often, hey? What put that notion in your cocoanut?

Man With the Bulbous Nose—You're always chawin' some kind o' perfumed gum.

## HIS MAIL MOSTLY BILLS.



Willie—Say, papa, where does all the mail come from?  
Papa—Mostly from people you owe money to.

## "Her Name Is Legion."

She's the prettiest maiden  
That ever was born.  
Her lips are a rose  
And her tongue is its thorn. —Puck.

## Bright Idea.

Izaak—Oh, hang it, Mary, I forgot the bait.  
Mary—Do you suppose the fish would notice the difference if you were to use spaghetti?—Judge.

## The Impecunious Artist.

"I wish you to paint me a picture of Eve and the apple."

"Could you advance me the price of a costume?" faltered the artist.

"Why, Eve had no complicated costume."

"That's so. Well, could you advance me the price of the apple?"

## An Acceptable Excuse.

"I am so embarrassed when among fashionable ladies," declared Mrs. Wombat.

"Why so?"

"I don't smoke."

"That needn't lose you any caste. Tell the other ladies that your doctor forbids it."

## Literal Anguish.

"Woman, you are undone!" hissed her rival in the amateur play.

"Oh, where?" cried the heroine, trying to get a look at the back of her waist.

## The Reason.

"He is always dead in earnest."  
"That accounts for his grave expression."

## Putting It Differently.

"Miss Wombat, will you be mine?"

"Never."

The young man was jarred but not wholly discouraged. Presently he came back in this fashion:

"Well, will you let me be yours?"

## Timely.

"Ah! I'm glad to get this sonnet!" exclaimed the editor.

"Has it any merit?" asked his assistant.

"Not at all, but a stamp was just what I needed. The post sends two."

MAY BE CALLED  
LAST WORD IN  
EVENING GOWNS

THIS evening gown, although originated in a French salon, is not impossible to those who wish to copy it. It looks very simple, and, if one can manage to copy its "hang" exactly so as to retain the all-important direction of its lines, this gown may be successfully made at home. It is one of the shorter-in-front models, with sagging (or apparently sagging) lines at the back, which the French now consider the cleverest of effects.

It is a pity that we have no better word than "sloppy" with which to translate the French adjective "degneule." That is the term which describes the present adjustment of clothes which comes up to the requirement of the mode. One must seem to "drag the feet" in carriage and appearance. But this lack of animation in bearing is to be accomplished with grace. Just how long the "slump" in attitude and the Fifth avenue "slouch"



in walk will flourish as fashions remains to be seen. It is perhaps better than the tearing rush in the gait natural to many Americans. It bespeaks a sort of don't care leisure which may reflect itself in more repose in our nervous systems. "Slouch" and "slump" are unbecoming words, but they are heard often enough in connection with present day fashions to drill us to their real significance. The styles hardly merit them in their literal meaning; they simply suggest them.

The pretty afternoon, or evening gown pictured here sets forth the carriage of the figure and the pose of the apparel described in this discourse, but not in the exaggerated measure which may be discovered if one set out to look for it. Some women just adore the sloppy styles, and, alas! are of the type that can least afford to accept

them. But in so far as this gown sets them forth, they are attractive.

There is a foundation garment of white satin caught up at the front and hanging in about the feet. Its high, rather garish luster, is subdued by the tiered skirt of lace in three flounces. The bodice is of the lace over a baby waist of satin, and the sleeves are of lace only. The ever-present girdle, with bow at the back in Japanese style, takes care of the natural waist line at the front. Unlike many of the new gowns, it rises toward the back. But this is counterbalanced by the border of marabout which outlines the upper tier of lace and makes the required line, falling at the back, a pronounced feature of the design. This border outlines the shoulder and appears as a stray, supporting the bodice.

Satin slippers with silver buckles, worn with white silk stockings, a muff of marabout and an eccentric hat, complete the toilette. Taken altogether with the hat as a keynote, it reminds one of the lady Ophelia afflicted with a temporary but pleasing "crazy spell." This effect is due entirely to the hat, which is not to be considered by any one whose type is less suited to it than the young ingenue who is posing in it and looking out upon—something—with such childishly enquiring eyes.

The marabout muff is plain and in the natural color. It could not afford to be fanciful in shape or treatment, because all such frivolity needed by a toilette in which the gown is correspondingly plain, is embodied in this piece of millinery.

This toilette would be pretty worn with a picture hat—less striking, but more satisfactory in the long run. It is adapted to all demi-dress affairs and easily made available for full dress by a little additional garniture and a different head dress.

Wide gossamer lace flouncing is used for veiling the satin foundation garment. There are many similar dresses following much the same design—three or four flounces of lace over a satin foundation. They make the prettiest dancing frocks. The flounces, with scant fullness, allow their draping. Three of them covering an ankle-length skirt, in one excellent model, are caught up at the left front. At this point, a single rose fastens the drapery to place, a similar rose, but larger, finishes the ribbon sash and a rose adorns the coiffure. Developed in this way, it is a lovely model for a debutante. No fur or marabout is needed in the dancing frock, although marabout in the light colors might be used. Little single strands of rhinestones outlining the bodice (especially when partly concealed by soft lace frills) are fascinating on these youthful party gowns.

The lace toilette made up in fine chantilly, after the design shown here, is suited to the wearer of almost any age. Altogether this is a model worthy of much consideration. With the wealth of beautiful made laces available and to be had in a wide range of prices, it may be produced at comparatively little expense.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

One of the best remedies for dark circles or hollows under the eyes is eight hours of good, sound sleep every night.

## Something New in College Hats.



SOMETHING to delight the heart of college girls has appeared amid cheers of triumph from all concerned. And all concerned include not only the college girl, but the motorist and the tourist, not to speak of the golfer (if that is the name) and all others who devote attention to looking at once smart and comfortable when on pleasure bent. "The hat that can't be mussed" might describe this new departure in headwear, but the description would be too meager, for it leaves out the element of style which the new arrival fairly reeks (allowing the expression).

This new invention (for this hat has been patented) is made by crocheting specially prepared fabrics into the required hat shapes. Chemille, ratine and other things are woven over a fine wire core. This special preparation gives the finished hat its body or firmness and shapeliness. The method of making, by hand crochet, allows the introduction of colors, emblems, bands and all sorts

of designs into the body of the hat. The new hat is comparable to the finest of panamas in point of flexibility and in point of style. It is not and cannot be a cheap hat, nor is it very extravagant in price. Above all, it is comfortable and exceedingly smart and durable.

It is not long since the new invention made its bow. It is intended for an aristocratic audience and has succeeded in arousing an enthusiasm among the "frozen faces" which portends a long and permanent success.

For college wear the Kinnard hat (named for its inventor) is made of yarn or other specially manufactured fabrics. Its warmth and beauty commend it, and it is jauntily trimmed or has its decoration incorporated in the body of the hat, according to the desire of the wearer. The college girl may wear it, rain or shine, wave it, change its shape and treat it with the greatest familiarity—it is hers and will stand everything, also withstand it.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Filled With  
the Spirit

By REV. JAMES M. GRAY, D.D.  
Dean of Moody Bible Institute  
of Chicago

TEXT—Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess, but be filled with the Spirit. Ephesians 5:18.



The Holy Spirit is not a thing or an influence, but a divine person, because in the holy scriptures there are ascribed to him the works, attributes and names of a person. This divine person dwells in true believers on Jesus Christ. He acts upon them not as a power from without, but as a living reality within.

"What, knew ye not that your bodies are the temples of the Holy Ghost, which is in you?" It is also true that when he comes to dwell in the believer, as he does at his regeneration and conversion, he comes to dwell in him forever.

But it seems to be one thing to be indwelt by the Spirit, and another to be filled by him, a distinction met with again and again in the New Testament.

## Filled With the Spirit.

The strong figure used in this chapter gives an idea of what is meant by being filled with the Spirit. A man intoxicated with wine is under control of that which has entered into him. His countenance, his walk, his breath, his conversation, his thought, give evidence of it. So are Christians to be filled with the Holy Spirit that their very faces may declare that they "have seen the face of God." Their conduct should be governed by him, their steps directed, their thoughts controlled by his influence and gracious power.

This brings us to the apostle's practical application of this truth, telling us that when so filled we will manifest the spirit of submissiveness one to another in the fear of God. Wives will be submissive to their husbands as unto the Lord, and husbands will love their wives as their own bodies and as Christ loved the church. Let the right spirit take possession of husband and wife and domestic infelicity is at an end, but the right spirit is only and always God's Holy Spirit.

Children and parents are next addressed. The child who knows the Lord, and in whom his spirit dwells, will obey his parents because it is right to do so. And parents in a case will not provoke their children to wrath, but "bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

## Solution of Industrial Wars.

Employers and employees come next. The employee who knows Jesus Christ will serve his employer faithfully because he will be serving Christ. There will be no more eye-service there. He will not be looking at the clock for quitting time, nor loafing when the foreman's back is turned. He is aware that another is keeping the record whose eye is everywhere, and that of him he shall receive the reward.

But the employer who knows Jesus Christ will act toward his employee correspondingly. He will not be a hard, unappreciative master, knowing that he himself has a master in heaven who is no respecter of persons. Here is the solution of industrial wars. The gospel can do what unions and amalgamations and strikes and lock-outs can never do. The truest patriots and philanthropists are the men and women in our pulpits, our mission halls, and on the street corners testifying to the saving and keeping power of the Son of God.

In other words it is not "social service" that the world so much needs today as it is salvation. The "social service" movement is good, and has a large constituency and large financial support. Several well-known millionaires have each given a larger sum within a few years, for educational and philanthropic enterprises than all which is spent annually for the support of the whole number of Christian churches in the United States. Organizations and agencies for social betterment are multiplying today to a bewildering extent. There is an agency to meet almost every kind of distress of man, woman or child, we are glad of it, but as a careful and wide observer has affirmed, "the more closely the facts are examined the more apparent the inadequacy and ineffectiveness of the measure thus employed." And he goes on to ask, "As the limitations of social effort thus become more sharply defined, is it out of place to suggest that there may be a factor in the problem of great significance which has been almost entirely neglected?" That factor, we believe, is the gospel of Jesus Christ. Bring men to Christ, and let his Spirit fill them, and all our problems are solved.

A man and a nation deteriorate when they lower their standard of right and wrong, when they sacrifice their principles to expediency.—Derek Vane.

## Temperance

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

## PURPOSE OF CIVIL LAW.

"You can't legislate morality into people." How often we hear this said! Those who advance it as an argument against the prohibition of the liquor traffic should remember that civil laws are not enacted primarily for the purpose of making men moral or righteous, but for the protection of society. The restrictive idea is secondary, merely incidental, to the main idea of securing to all citizens their inalienable rights to life, liberty and happiness.

We believe there is a better way to govern even the beast than by the rod and the lash, but no one will say that in the taming and the training of an animal restraint of some sort is not necessary. Likewise, the employer who is so inhuman, so brutish in his instincts, as to sacrifice the happiness and even the lives of his employees to his own insatiable greed must be restrained. The man who preys upon his fellows by ensnaring them in the meshes of the drink demon and who for personal gain would drain the life-blood of a nation, must be denied the opportunity to thus wreck the happiness of homes and impede the prosperity of the people. The power to destroy must be taken away, not as a punishment to the destroyer, but as a protection to society.

To put it out of the power of one man to injure another is as much an act of kindness to the one as to the other. It is said that no thinking man can run a saloon and be happy. Certainly no thinking man can vote to license the saloon and have an easy mind. Therefore, prohibition of the traffic is good for the would-be liquor seller, and good for the would-be licensee voter; good for the taxpayer, good for all legitimate business, good for everything and everybody. It is a "thou shalt not" which works for the common weal; it is a law in harmony with the great sub-standing law of the cosmos—with the great fundamental forces which "without haste and without rest," are working for righteousness. Properly speaking, we don't make laws. Law eternally is. We merely discover law and endeavor by legislation to translate it into terms of every day life.

## GREAT COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

The liquor traffic confesses itself a commercial fraud when it comes to a city with gold in its hand to buy the privilege of carrying on trade. It is here in violation of the well-known law of supply and demand. It is not among us because there is a demand for it, but because the supply excites the demand. There is a demand, it is true, but that demand is artificial. It has been created by the supply, and were better denied than supplied.

There are scores of boys in any reform school who would have sworn up on entering that they could not live without cigarettes. There was a demand for cigarettes. But it was made by the supply and is better denied than satisfied. The great power fighting the church and the school and the home is not so much the power of drink as it is the organized power of the supply—the distillers, the saloon-keepers and their political associates.—Dr. C. A. Crane.

## CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

There is no more important phase of the temperance question than that which concerns itself with drink and the child. It goes back and deals with the ante-natal blight which is inflicted by alcoholic parentage. It traces the infantile mortality for which our drink system is responsible and follows that up with a black catalogue of evils in the way of accidents, starvation, nakedness, disease, ignorance, mental weakness, criminality, and cruelty that is appalling. As we follow up this line of investigation we hear beating in upon us from all sides the exceeding bitter cry of the children. There is no other single factor in our modern world which makes such havoc of the nation's wealth of child life as this thrice accursed drink system.—Everybody's Monthly.

## NOTHING TO AFFECT.

Not long ago I was sitting, says Sir Thomas Clouston, between two artists at dinner, one a Royal Academician, the other a budding and rising artist. The former said, "I do not know why it is, but I have never been able to touch one single drop of alcohol; it gets into my head at once." I said, "That is just because your brain is so finely constituted; in fact, you are a genius." He was perfectly satisfied with the answer. The rising artist on my left said, "I can take any amount of alcohol and not feel it." "For a very good reason," I said, "there is absolutely nothing to affect." He did not seem so satisfied with the answer.

## DANGEROUS DRINKER.

An eminent Scottish divine has said that the moderate drinker is the most dangerous drinker in the community, and the moderate drinker in the church is worse than the moderate drinker out of the church.

## SWORD OF DAMOCLES.

Over every liquor dealer in this country, be he brewer, distiller, wholesaler, or retailer, there hangs a veritable sword of Damocles. It is naked—and it is supported by a single hair.—Brewers' Review.



# GEORGE WASHINGTON



(CONTINUED.)

## Rewarded for Service.

There were black pensioners not a few about his own homestead. Bishop, his old body-servant, lived like a retired gentleman in his cottage there; even Nelson, the good sorrel who had borne him so bravely in the field till Yorktown, now went forever unsaddled, free in his own pasture.

But, much as he loved his home and courted retirement amidst the duties of a planter, the old life would not come back, was gone forever.

He was too famous, and there was an end on it. He could not go abroad without drawing crowds about him.

If he attended service on a Sunday away from home, though it were in never so quiet a parish, the very walls of the church groaned threateningly under the unaccustomed weight of people gathered in the galleries and packed upon the floor to see the hero of the Revolution. Not even a ride into the far west, to view his lands and pull together his neglected business on the Ohio, was long enough to take him beyond the reach of public affairs.

## A Trip into the West.

On the 1st of September, 1784, with Dr. Craik for company, he set out on horseback to go by Braddock's road again into the west.

For nearly five weeks he was deep in the wilderness, riding close upon seven hundred miles through the forested mountains, and along the remote courses of the long rivers that ran into the Mississippi; camping out as in the old days when he was a surveyor and a soldier in his "penningship" in these very wilds; renewing his zest for the rough life and the sudden adventures of the frontiersman.

But, though he had come upon his own business, it was the seat of a future empire he saw rather than his own acres scattered here and there.

## A Different Washington.

When last he had ridden the long stages from settlement to settlement and cabin to cabin in this far country of the Ohio, he had been a Virginian and nothing more, a colonial colonel merely, come to pick out lands for his comrades and himself, their reward for serving the crown against the French.

A transformation had been worked upon him since then.

He had led the armies of the whole country; had been the chief instrument of a new nation in winning independence; had carried its affairs by his own counsels as no other man had done; had seen through all the watches of those long campaigns the destinies and the hope that were at stake. Now he saw the crowding immigrants come into the west with a new solitude he had not felt before.

A new vision was in his thought.

This western country was now a "rising world," to be kept or lost, husbanded or squandered, by the law of the nation he had helped put upon its feet. His thought was stretched at last to a continental measure; problems of statesmanship that were national, questions of policy that had a scope great as schemes of empire, stood foremost in his view.

He returned home more engrossed than ever by interests not his own, but central to public affairs, and of the very stuff of politics.

## A Stream of Letters.

And so not the letters merely which poured in with every mail, not only his host of visitors, great and small—the governor of the state, the president of congress, foreign noblemen, soldiers, diplomatists, travelers, neighbors, friends, acquaintances, intruders—but his own unbidden thoughts as well, and the very suggestions of his own interest as a land citizen and land-owner, drew him from his dreams of retirement and forced him upon the open stage again.

## Gives Up Hunting.

Even hunting ceased before many seasons were out. The savage boar-hounds which Lafayette had sent, in his kindness, from the Old World, proved too fierce and great a breed for even the sharp sport with the gray fox; the old hunting companions were gone—the Fairfaxes over sea; Belvoir deserted and burned; George Mason too much engaged—none but boys and strangers left to ride with.

'Twas poor sport, after all, without the right sportsmen. It must needs give way before a statesman's cares.

## A New Sense of Responsibility.

Upon his first home-coming, Washington had found it hard to break himself of his habit of waking very early in the morning with a sense of care concerning the affairs of the day, as if he were still in camp and in the midst of public duties.

Now a new sense of responsibility possessed him, and more and more gained ascendancy over him. He began to feel a deep anxiety lest a weak government should make independence little better than a reproach, and the country should fall into a hopeless impotency.

At first he had been very sanguine. "Notwithstanding the jealous and contracted temper which seems to prevail in some of the states," he wrote to Jonathan Trumbull in January, 1784, "yet I cannot but hope and believe that the good sense of the people will ultimately get the better of their

prejudices, and that order and sound policy, though they do not come so soon as one could wish, will be produced from the present unsettled and deranged state of public affairs. . . . Everything, my dear Trumbull, will come right at last, as we have often prophesied. My only fear is that we shall lose a little reputation first."

But the more Washington observed the temper of the time, the more uneasy he grew.

"Like a young heir," he cried, "come a little prematurely to a large inheritance, we shall wanton and run riot until we have brought our reputation to the brink of ruin, and then, like him, shall have to labor with the current of opinion, when compelled, perhaps, to do what prudence and common policy pointed out as plain as any problem in Euclid, in the first instance. . . . I think we have opposed Great Britain, and have arrived at the present state of peace and independency, to very little purpose, if we cannot conquer our own prejudices."

For the present he saw little that could be done beyond holding up the hands of the congress, and increasing, as it might prove possible to do so, the meager powers of the confederation.

## Washington's Political Creed.

"My political creed," he said, "is to be wise in the choice of delegates, support them like gentlemen while they are our representatives, give them competent powers for all federal purposes, support them in the due exercise thereof, and, lastly, to compel them to close attendance in congress during their delegation."

But his thoughts took wider scope as the months passed; and nothing quickened them more than his western trip.

He saw how much of the future traveled with those slow wagon trains of immigrants into the west; realized how they were leaving behind them the rivers that ran to the old ports at the sea, and going down into the valleys whose outlet was the great highway of the Mississippi and the ports of the gulf; how the great ridge of the Alleghenies lay piled between them and the older seats of settlement, with only here and there a gap to let a road through, only here and there two rivers lying close enough at their sources to link the east with the west; and the likelihood of a separation between the two populations seemed to him as obvious as the tilt of the mountains upon either slope.

## Words of Wisdom.

"There is nothing which binds one country or one state to another but interest," he said. "Without this cement the western inhabitants, who more than probably will be composed in a great degree of foreigners, can have no predilection for us, and a commercial connection is the only tie we can have upon them."

"The western settlers," he declared, while still fresh from the Ohio, "stand as it were upon a pivot. The touch of a feather would turn them any way"—down the Mississippi to join their interests with those of the Spaniard, or back to the mountain roads and the headwaters of the eastern streams, to make for themselves a new allegiance in the east.

He was glad to see the Spaniard so impolitic as to close the Mississippi against the commerce offered him, and hoped that things might stand so until there should have been "a little time allowed to open and make easy the ways between the Atlantic states and the western territory."

## To Open the Potomac.

The opening of the upper reaches of the Potomac to navigation had long been a favorite object with Washington; now it seemed nothing less than a necessity.

It had been part of the original scheme of the old Ohio company to use this means of winning a way for commerce through the mountains. Steps had been taken more than twenty years ago to act in the matter through private subscription; and active measures for securing the necessary legislation from the Assemblies of Virginia and Maryland were still in course when Washington was called to Cambridge and revolution drew men's minds imperatively off from the business.

## For an Empire's Trade.

In 1770 Washington had written to Jefferson of the project as a means of opening a channel for "the extensive trade of a rising empire;" now the empire of which he had had a vision was no longer Britain's, but America's own, and it was become a matter of exigent political necessity to keep that western country against estrangement, winning it by commerce and close sympathy to join itself with the old colonies in building up a free company of united states upon the great continent.

Already the west was astir for the formation of new states.

Virginia had taken the broad and national view of her duty that Washington himself held, and had ceded to the confederation all her ancient claims to the lands that lay northwest of the Ohio river, reserving for herself only the fair region that stretched south of that great stream, from her own mountains to the Mississippi.

## North Carolina's Settlers Defiant.

North Carolina would have ceded her western lands beyond the mountains, also, had they been empty and unclaimed, like the vast territory that lay beyond the Ohio. But for many a year settlers had been crossing the mountains into those fertile valleys, and both this region and that which Virginia still kept showed many a clearing now and many a rude hamlet where hardy frontiersmen were making a new home for civilization.

Rather than be handed over to congress, to be disposed of by an authority which no one else was bound to obey, North Carolina's western settlers declared they would form a state of their own, and North Carolina had to recall her gift of their lands to the confederation before their plans of defiance could be checked and defeated.

Virginia found her own frontiersmen no less ready to take the initiative in whatever affair touched their interest.

Spain Closes Lower Mississippi. Spain offered the United States trade at her ports, but refused to grant them the use of the lower courses of the Mississippi, lest territorial aggression should be pushed too shrewdly in that quarter; and news reached the settlers beyond the mountains, in the far counties of North Carolina and Virginia, that Mr. Jay, the Confederation's secretary for foreign affairs, had proposed to the congress to yield the navigation of the Mississippi for a generation in exchange for trade on the seas. They flatly declared they would give themselves, and their lands too, into the hands of England again rather than submit to be so robbed, cramped and deserted.

The New England states, on their part, threatened to withdraw from the Confederation if treaties were to be made to wait upon the assent of frontiersmen on the far Mississippi.

The situation was full of menace of no ordinary sort.

It could profit the Confederation little that great states like Virginia and New York had grown magnanimous, and were endowing the Confederation with vast gifts of territory in the west, if such gifts were but to loosen still further the already slackened bonds of the common government, leaving settlers in the unclaimed lands no allegiance they could respect.

Without a national government spirited and strong enough to frame policies and command obedience, "we shall never establish a national character or be considered as on a respectable footing by the powers of Europe," Washington had said from the first.

## Washington Urges Union.

He had made a most solemn appeal to the states in his last circular to them, ere he resigned his commission, urging them to strengthen the powers of congress, put faction and jealousy away, and make sure of "an indissoluble union under one federal head."

"An option is still left to the United States of America," he had told them, with all his plain and stately eloquence; "it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation. This is the time of their political probation."

he hazards of that probation had been a burden upon his heart through all the toil of the Revolution, and now it seemed as if the states must needs make every evil choice in meeting them. Congress could not so much as carry out the provisions of the treaty of peace, for its commissioners had made promises in the name of the states which the states would not redeem.

## England Breaks Her Agreement.

England consequently refused to keep her part of the agreement and relinquish the western posts. She levied commercial war against the country, besides, without fear of reprisal; for congress had no power to regulate trade, and the states were too jealous of each other to co-operate in this or any other matter.

English statesmen had consented to give up the colonies, and recognize their independence as a nation, rather than face any longer the world in arms; but they now looked to see them presently drop back into their hands again, out of sheer helplessness and hopeless division in counsel; and there were observant men in America who deemed the thing possible, though it brought an intolerable fire into their blood to think of it.

## In Financial Straits.

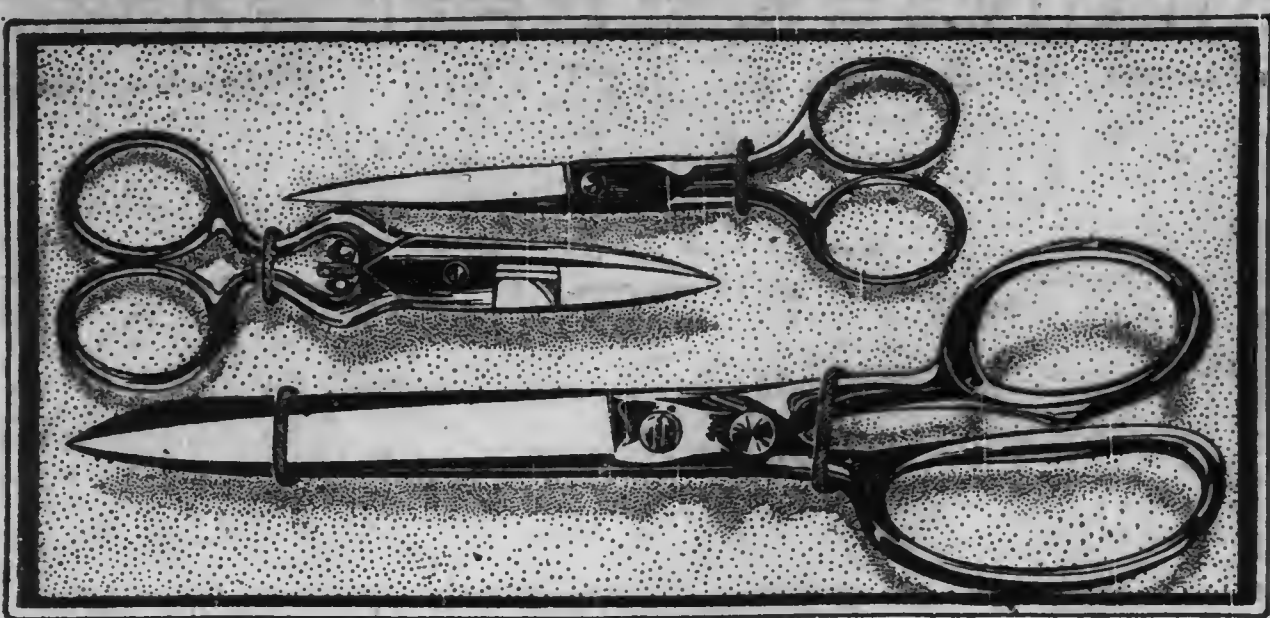
Other nations, too, were fast conceiving a like contempt for the Confederation.

It was making no provision for the payment of the vast sums of money it had borrowed abroad, in France and Holland and Spain; and it could not make any. It could only ask the states for money, and must count itself fortunate to get enough to pay even the interest on its debts. It was this that foreign courts were finding out, that the Confederation was a mere "government of supplication," as Randolph had dubbed it; and its credit broke utterly down. Frenchman and Spaniard alike would only have laughed, in contemptuous derision to see the whole fabric go to pieces, and were beginning to interest themselves with surmises as to what plunder it would afford.

## Resort to Irredeemable Paper.

The states which lay neighbors to each other were embroiled in boundary disputes, and were fallen to levying duties on each other's commerce. They were individually in debt, besides, and were many of them resorting to issues of irredeemable paper money to relieve themselves of the inevitable taxation that must sooner or later pay their reckonings.

"We are either a united people, or we are not so," cried Washington, "if



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the former, let us, in all matters of general concern act as a nation which has a national character to support; if we are not, let us no longer act a farce by pretending to it." As the months passed it began to look as if the farce might be turned into a tragedy.

## Washington Self-Possessed.

The troubles of the country, though a great burden upon him, did not wring his heart for phrases of protest and persuasion that would tell, effectually in the deep labor of working out the sufficient remedy of a roused and united opinion, though he deemed them personal to himself, and knew his own fame in danger to be undone by them, did not break the steady self-possession of Washington's life at Mount Vernon.

"It's astonishing the packets of letters that daily come for him, from all parts of the world," exclaimed an English visitor; but it was not till he had struggled to keep pace with his correspondence unassisted for a year and a half that he employed a secretary to help him.

"Letters of friendship require no study," he wrote to General Knox; "the communications are easy, and allowances are expected and made. This is not the case with those that require researches, consideration, recollection, and the d— knows what to prevent error, and to answer the ends for which they are written."

He grew almost docile, nevertheless, under the gratuitous task of courtesy thrust upon him. His gallantry, bred in him since a boy, the sense of duty to which he was born, his feeling that what he had done in some sort committed him to serve his countrymen and his friends everywhere, though it were only in answering questions, disposed him to sacrifice his comfort and his privacy to every one who had the slightest claim upon his attention.

## Submits to the Painters.

He even found sitting for his portrait grow easy at last. "In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage," he laughed, writing to Francis Hopkinson. "I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck; and sit 'like patience on a monument' whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. . . . At first I was impatient under the operation, as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly, but with less flinching. Now no dray horse moves more readily to his thill than I do to the painter's chair."

Besides the failure of the public credit, it concerned Washington to note the fact that, though he kept a hundred cows, he was obliged to buy butter for his innumerable guests.

He saw to it that there should be at least a very definite and efficient government upon his own estate, and, when there was need, put his own hand to the work. He "often works with his men himself—strips off his coat and labors like a common man," measures with his own hands every bit of building or construction that is going forward, and "shows a great turn for mechanics," one of his guests noted, amidst comments on his greatness and his gracious dignity.

## Unchanged by War.

It was such constancy and candor and spirit in living that took the admiration of all men alike upon the instant; and his neighbors every day saw here the same strenuous and simple gentleman they had known before ever the war began.

It was through the opening of the Potomac, after all, the thing nearest his hand—that a way was found to cure the country of its malady of weakness and disorder.

Washington had been chosen president of the Potomac company, that it might have the advantage both of his name and of his capacity in affairs; and he had gone upon a tour of inspection, with the directors of the company, to the falls of the river in the summer of 1785, keeping steadily to the business he had come upon, and insisting upon being in fact a private gentleman busy with his own affairs, despite the efforts made everywhere he went to see and to entertain him; and it presently became

evident even to the least sanguine that the long-talked-of work was really to be carried through.

## Plan Ridiculed by Baltimore.

A visitor at Mount Vernon in the summer of 1785 found Washington "quite pleased at the idea of the Baltimore merchants laughing at him, and saying it was a ridiculous plan, and would never succeed. They begin now, says the general, to look a little serious about the matter, as they know it must hurt their commerce amazingly."

The scheme had shown its real consequence in the spring of that very year, when it brought commissioners from the two states that lay upon the river together in conference to devise plans of co-operation.

## Commission at Mount Vernon.

Both Virginia and Maryland had appointed commissioners, and a meeting had been set for March, 1785, at Alexandria. For some reason the Virginian commissioners were not properly notified of the place and time of conference. The meeting was held, nevertheless, a minority of the Virginian commissioners being present, and, as if to give it more the air of a cordial conference of neighbors, Washington, invited the representatives of both states to adjourn from Alexandria to Mount Vernon.

There they sat, his guests, from Friday to Monday. He was not formally of the commission; but conference was not confined to their formal sessions, and his counsel entered into their determinations.

## Wants General Conference.

It was evident that two states were not enough to decide the questions submitted to them. Pennsylvania, at least, must be consulted before the full line of trade they sought could be drawn from the head-waters of the Ohio to the head-waters of the Potomac; and if three states were to consult upon questions of trade which concerned the whole continent, why should not more be invited, and the conference be made general.

Such was the train of suggestion, certainly, that ran in Washington's mind, and which the commissioners carried home with them.

## A Tour of Inspection.

Every sign of the time served to deepen its significance for Washington.

Just before quitting the army he had ridden upon a tour of inspection into the valley of the Mohawk, where a natural way, like this of the Potomac, ran from the northern settlements into the west. He knew that the question of joining the Potomac with the Ohio was but one item of a policy which all the states must consider, and settle—nothing less than the policy which must make them an empire or doom them to remain a weak and petty confederacy.

The commissioners did not put all that they had heard at Mount Vernon into their reports to their respective assemblies.

## Trade Movement Spreads.

They recommended only that, besides co-operating with each other and with Pennsylvania in opening a way to the western waters, Virginia and Maryland should adopt a uniform system of duties and of commercial regulations, and should establish uniform rules regarding their currency. But the Maryland assembly itself went further. It presently informed the Virginia legislature that it had not only adopted the measures recommended by the commissioners, but thought it wise to do something more. Delaware ought to be consulted, with a view to carrying a straight water course, by canal, from Chesapeake Bay to the Delaware river; and, since conference could do no harm and blind nobody, it would be as well to invite all the states to confer with them, for the questions involved seemed far-reaching enough to justify it, if not to make it necessary. Governor Bowdoin of Massachusetts had that very year urged his legislature to invite a general convention of the states in the interest of trade.

The whole country was in a tangle of disagreement about granting to congress the power to lay imports; Gardouqui, it was rumored, was insisting for Spain, upon closing the Mississippi; 'twas evident enough

conference was needed. Every thoughtful man might well pray that it would bring peace and accommodation.

When Maryland's suggestion was read in the Virginian assembly, there was prompt acquiescence. Virginia asked all the states of the Union (January, 1786) to send delegates to a general conference to be held at Annapolis on the first Monday in September, to consider and recommend such additions to the powers of congress as might conduce to a better regulation of trade.

## Washington's Grave Charge.

"There is more wickedness than ignorance in the conduct of the states, or, in other words, in the conduct of those who have too much influence in the government of them," Washington wrote hotly to Henry Lee, upon hearing to what lengths contempt of the authority of congress had been carried; "and until the curtain is withdrawn, and the private views and selfish principles upon which these men act are exposed to public notice, I have little hope of amendment without another convulsion."

Perhaps the conference at Annapolis would withdraw the curtain and give the light leave to work a purification; and he waited anxiously for the issue.

## The States Apathetic.

But when the commissioners assembled they found only five states represented—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and New York.

Maryland had suddenly fallen indifferent, and had not appointed delegates. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and North Carolina had appointed delegates, but they had not taken the trouble to come. Connecticut, South Carolina and Georgia had ignored the call altogether. The delegates who were in attendance, besides, had come with only the most jealously restricted powers; only New Jersey, in her great uneasiness at being neighbor to the powerful states of New York and Pennsylvania, had authorized her representatives to "consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations and other important matters might be necessary to the common interest and permanent harmony of the several states."

## Hamilton's Stirring Appeal.

The other delegates had no such scope; all deemed it futile to attempt their business in so small a convention; and it was resolved to make another opportunity.

Alexander Hamilton of New York drew up their address to the states, and in it made bold to adopt New Jersey's hint, and ask for a conference which should not merely consider questions of trade, but also "devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies of the Union."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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# Forbes and the Rich Man

## A Thanksgiving Story

By HENRY HOWLAND.



It was the day before Thanksgiving, but there was no feeling of thankfulness within Henry Forbes. His look was hopeless, his clothes were seedy, and it was long since he had been able to satisfy his hunger.

Forbes was beginning to long for vengeance. He was beginning to feel that the blade and the torch were justifiable. He had gone from place to place all day and he had always heard the same reply. But it was not only the experience of a day that rankled in his breast. It was the experience of that day repeated over and over. The fever from which he had but lately recovered had been responsible for the loss of his position. He had worked up to that place through years of steady, patient efforts. Now wherever he applied they gave him to understand that he would have to go back to the bottom and begin all over again.

Bitterly he thought of the old adage: There's always room at the top. He was standing beside a big iron gatepost at the end of a driveway which wound among elms and maples up to a mansion that could be partly seen through the trees. It was too cold to snow. Only an occasional tattered flake was whirled along by the wind.

Occasionally a carriage passed up the drive toward the big house in which the first lights were beginning to flicker. In one of these carriages Forbes caught a glimpse of a man with an armful of flowers. Other carriages passed out. Presently a wagon loaded with folding chairs was driven through the gate and up toward the huge pile that loomed among the leafless trees.

Forbes drew a heavy high and shivered in the cold. He started on, fearing that he might be suspected of vagrancy or something worse if he were found loitering at the gate, but after he had gone half a square he turned and went back and stood beside the tall iron post again.

"I have toiled and been honest," he thought, "and what's my reward? After twenty years they tell me to go back and start all over again. Pretty soon they won't even give me a chance to do that. Then they'll tell me I'm too old, and what'll follow? Oh God—if there is a God—what are we coming to? Here I stand out in the cold, miserable, alone, with the world against me. Up there some one has enough to make a hundred—perhaps a thousand—such men as I am happy. People drive past me with no thought of what I am, with no sympathy to offer, and hurry to where he is, surrounded by splendor, where they may flatter him."



Beginning to Long for Vengeance.

and add to his joys because—because he has the money that a hundred—perhaps a thousand—others should share.

"And which of us has been the better man? Which of us has honestly earned the most? Which has kept nearest to God's commandments? Perhaps he has his money because he has cheated others, or because luck favored him in some speculation, or some one may have left it to him. Surely, he cannot honestly have earned so much more than I have. Yet the preachers talk about God's justice. If God is just why is he there and why am I compelled to stand out here in the dark and shiver, with no hope for tomorrow?"

Another carriage passed up the drive and Forbes bitterly said to himself:

"Bah! I suppose society is gathering here this evening for one of its 'functions.' Tomorrow the papers will have lists of the names of the people who were present. The money they will spend for flowers this evening would be enough to keep many a poor

family comfortable that will have to suffer through the winter."

He clinched his hands and swore that he didn't believe a just God could reign while such conditions existed. He worked himself into such a passion that he forgot the cold, forgot the danger of being arrested for vagrancy, forgot that he was talking aloud.

Then he saw a woman coming down the walk from the palace among the trees. He started away, but impulsively turned again and met her as she was passing through the gate. He could see in the dim light which remained that she was probably a servant, and he asked:

"Who lives up there?"

"Mr. Talbarn—I mean the Talbarns."

"Oh. And they're having a ball or a reception or something of that kind tonight, are they?"

"No. Mr. Talbarn's dead. They're getting ready for the funeral."

Forbes pushed his hands down into his pockets and stood for a moment, looking at the splendid house in which the rich man lay dead. Then, turning toward the woman, he asked:

"When is the funeral to be?"

"Tomorrow," she answered.

"Thanksgiving is a poor day for a funeral, isn't it?"

"Any day is a poor day for a funeral," she said, and went on her way. Forbes pulled himself together, a moment later, and, starting onward, said:

"So it is. Any day is a poor day for a funeral, and any day is a poor day for giving up hope and losing faith in God."

At the street corner he halted, uncertain which way to go. While he hesitated a man approached him.

"What's the trouble, my friend?" the stranger asked.

"I'm hungry and I'm out of a job," Forbes replied.

"Can you drive a team of horses?"

"Of course I can."

"I need an extra driver. I'm to furnish carriages for Mr. Talbarn's funeral tomorrow. Come along. You're just the man I'm looking for. I can put you to work now and give you a steady job if you want it."

"I'm alive and I've got a job," thought Forbes as he walked along with his employer, "and tomorrow's Thanksgiving."

He was glad that it was not his fate to soldier cans at Kankakee; he was glad that he did not have to knock around at Knoxville, Tennessee; it gives me joy to know that I am not at Rutland in a rut. Or earning what I eat and wear by cutting in Connecticut.

Few pleasant moments would be mine if I at Warsaw had to saw. Or were by circumstance compelled to sleep in straw at Haverstraw; I might with little effort name a hundred blessings that I lack.

But I am glad I do not need to run a hack in Hackersack.

—S. E. KISER.

"My Prayer."

Heavenly Father, instead of bringing to thee merely empty words of thanks for the many blessings that have come to me throughout the year, help me to show my heart's deep gratitude by doing all the useful things I can in thy name today.

Let me try to find every lonely heart within my reach, and freely share my portion of cheer with all.

Let me remember to speak the tardy words of honest praise and appreciation my selfish lips have unwittingly withheld, and prayerfully leave unsaid the little things that hurt and sting.

Let me fully test the tender magic that lies in smiles, kind words and little acts of thoughtfulness, and see how many sad, discouraged souls I can make glad.

And grant, O Father, that the eventide may find nothing in my humble power left undone or unsaid that would help some one in need, or make the world better and brighter. Amen.

In Court He's at a Disadvantage.

Sam Spencer was telling a large tale to a group of friends at the courthouse in Emporia the other day, and his narration was sprinkled with peppy and picturesque terms. When he had concluded, one fellow in the circle said: "Sam, why is it that you can't talk that forcibly before a jury? You are as plausible as a gold mine stock salesman here in this circle, but when you get before a jury you can't make them believe your side of the case to save your hide. What's the reason?" Sam said: "Well, I don't think you are right, but I will admit that I am under a terrible handicap in a court room, for about half of my vocabulary is cut out there."—Kansas City Star.

## THANKSGIVING DAY

By Francis Bird Pugh.

1630

Stern woods and frowning sky and farther on

A wide, wild waste of water walling in

The hearts that yearned for touch of loved one's hand,

For parents' blessing and for children's kiss.

The slken tassels of the maize had waved

Above the leveled graves of many a one

Unequal to the contest with fierce men And fiercer nature; but that Pilgrim band

Kneeling, praised God, and thanked him that the earth

And water gave them food, and most of all

That they were free to worship him for whom

They had given up all man holds dear on earth.

Theirs was the sowing, our the reaping time.

God made of them a nation, and it stands

With one hand plunged in rough Atlantic's foam

And one laved in the gentler waters of The blue Pacific. Through its iron veins—

A network wraps the land from east to west—

The life blood of the nation ebbs and flows.

From the abundance of its fruitful breast

It feeds the children of its older kin And grants to all within its sheltering arms

Freedom of worship which our fathers craved.

O, men, who builded better than you knew,

We, thine unworthy children, give God thanks

For this, our country, which we owe to thee.

1913

Here's a world that is white, and a road smooth as glass,

And a spanking good team that your neighbor can't pass,

And a sleighful of family—young folks and old—

Well tucked in with laprobes to keep out the cold;

And atune with the laughter that lightens the way

Is the dear, delicious tangle, And the jingle, jingle, jangle

Of the sleighbells in New England On Thanksgiving day.

Now the house is in sight with the door opened wide

While the darling old mother stands waiting inside.

Why the love in her face shines like sun on the snow!

You're the child that you used to be long, long ago.

Now the hard crust of worldliness passes away

With her arms around your neck on this Thanksgiving day.

Then home with the moon keeping pace, cold and bright,

Just tingling with silver earth's vesture of white.

The voices are hushed, for the spell of an hour

Is folding all close in its magical power.

Measured hoofs beats keep time to the thoughts on the way,

And mark the rhythmic tangle, And the jingle, jingle, jangle

Of the sleighbells in New England On Thanksgiving day.

## THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

Probably there are some people who wish turkeys were as cheap as Thanksgiving proclamations.—Toledo Blade.

Nearly a hundred marriage licenses to add joy to the Thanksgiving!—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The drumstick eaters about the board may at least be thankful that turkeys are not quadrupeds.—Boston Herald.

Hush, brothers, hush with care; hush for a week most everywhere.—Baltimore Sun.

Well, just be thankful that you are not a Turk—American, European or Asiatic.—Newark Star.

"Heads you win," said the waggish turkey as he stretched his neck on the chopping block.—Chicago Record-Herald.

No Connoisseur.

Praising the wines of California. Olive Percival, the author, said at a tea in Garvanza:

"The people who sneer at California wines are the type who judge a bottle's contents by its label. They have no taste, such people. They are like the coiffeur in the beauty parlor."

"As this coiffeur bent over a lady's auburn head at the lunch hour, an associate coiffeur entered the room and roared:

"Say, you're tinting that lady's hair with my beer!"

"Goodness," said the other coiffeur, "I must have drunk the dye, then!"

## NO ARBITRARY POINT IS SET FOR WAIST LINE

It isn't often such a substantial and necessary adjunct of feminine apparel as the waist line is allowed the restless perambulations this season has permitted; and it seems no nearer becoming a settled and stationary affair than it did three months ago. Indeed, its restlessness appears to be daily increasing.

Candidly there is absolutely no stating where the most fashionable waist line is. Sometimes it rises high up under the bust at empire height, while again it is discovered dipping low down, fully three and even four inches below its normal position. In fact, in some instances there is no waist line to be discovered at all, except perhaps a faint suggestion at the sides where the surplice draping of the bodice might be guessed to follow the supposed line of the conventional waist.

This shifting panorama of waist positions is a most comfortable laxness for women in general. For the woman who is long bodied the high waist line is a welcome subterfuge, while, on the other hand, the woman who is long from the waist down can wear the dropped line at the belt most becomingly.

One extreme example of the waist line vagaries was illustrated rather sensationally in a suit shown not long ago, when the belt line both rose and fell in alternating fashion. The suit was of pale blue serge with an extravagantly beppuffed tunic of sea blue satin. Beaded pendants falling from the shore jacket were the only trimming. High in the front, the jacket closed and the tunic rose, both dipping together at each side and then rearing high again at the back. The effect was decidedly bizarre and not to be called handsome by any stretch of the imagination.



Model of Black and White Striped Taffeta With Satin Belt and Full Trimming.

## Plain Handsome Matched Set



It would be hard to improve upon this plain and handsome matched set, including turban and muff of brocade, trimmed with fur, which is procured here. There are any number of fabrics suitable for such sets—satin with raised velvet figures, crepe woven in the same way, velvet plain and in the various brocades, crepe with satin figures, poplins, tursalis, mattalesee, etc.

These sets (matching or harmonizing in color with the suits having a small coat and waistcoat) serve to make up a quite pretentious costume. Muffs are large, as a rule, although there are exceptions, to this. They are flat and soft. Fabrics elaborate in themselves are best made up in plain designs like that which is set forth in the muff shown in the picture and in the turban as well as the muff.

Many of the muffs made of fabrics trimmed with fur are not made over a regular muf bed. Between the outside fabric and the lining of silk or satin, an interlining of wool batting provides warmth without too much bulk, so that muffs will be soft and slimsy," as is the order of the day in fashions.

This universal slimsiness is rather attractive, after all. Worn by youthful and vigorous persons it falls in 99 cases out of 100 to be convincing. For it is supposed to convey the idea of a fashionable lassitude and disposition to repose—"that tired feeling," in fact, translated into a style. Now, if there is one thing more than another which the American woman does not possess—it is the before mentioned tired feeling. Her restlessness is softened by the easy-going clothes of today. Let us hope that if they do not

reflect her, she will reflect them to a certain degree, in a needed quiet of manner.

The very ample muff we were talking about bespeaks comfort. A wide border of fox fur trims it at the sides, and there is no other ornamentation, for which sensible development the designer deserves a vote of thanks from her feminine friends.

It is tacked together at the side, leaving an opening for the hands. There is a "shirred-on" pocket on the lining, which will accommodate a handkerchief or two, a small purse or a vanity case. One pocket is a convenience, but several are a delusion. Things always get in the wrong pocket, and can never be found quickly.

The turban consists of a band about the head, which supports a small dome-shaped frame of buckram, like a rather high skull cap. The top of this is covered with a small piece of the brocade velvet. There is a wide, bias puff about the brim and crown, with its fullness disposed in plaits laid wherever necessary to get the proper adjustment. The puff managed in this way falls to the right side. A graduated band of fur, wider at the left than at the right side, begins at the front, where its narrow end is fastened under the plaits in the fabric. It is brought around the turban and terminates under the pair of short, full ostrich half plumes which are used for trimming.

This turban and muff will prove a safe choice for almost any wearer, so far as becomingness is concerned. They are equally well adapted to fabrics for day or evening wear. Better than all, in them is solid comfort as well as style and real beauty.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.



## NOTES OF THE POULTRY YARD

Good Remedy for Many Bowel Troubles Found in Charcoal—Bright Red Comb Indicates Health.

(By C. S. MILLER.)

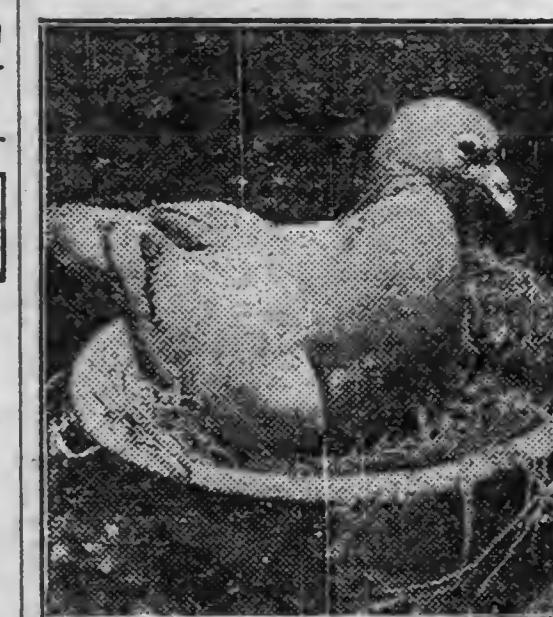
Charcoal is an excellent corrective of the evils of injudicious over-feeding, and also is a good remedy in bowel troubles in poultry. Having wonderful absorbent powers, especially for gases, only a small quantity should be put in the feed hoppers at a time on account of its absorbent nature. It should be kept in a thoroughly dry vessel with a close fitting cover to exclude the air.

If the charcoal is heated well before given to the poultry it will have a tendency to drive off impurities which may have been absorbed, and will be equal to fresh charcoal.

Ducklings usually start to molt when eleven weeks of age, and it will require about six weeks for them to finish the process and get into good condition again. For that reason ducklings should be marketed at ten weeks for after that they are more apt to lose weight than gain it.

In turkey culture never use a gobble that is akin to the hens. Inbreeding is the cause of much of the "bad luck" in raising the young.

Ginger, if fed to poultry for too long a time is apt to weaken the digestive organs, while asafoetida and



One Week Old Squab.

gentian are excellent digestive stimulants. Asafoetida, garlic and onions have a good effect on the lungs and bronchia.

When a fowl has a bilious look, dysentery and then costiveness, it is a strong indication that it is suffering from liver troubles. When the edges of the comb and wattles are of a purplish red it is a sign of indigestion. Fowls in good health always have a bright red comb.

Before they sell the eggs received, commission men take them to a dark room, where they are candled. The egg is held up in the left hand before a strong light and the top shaded with the right hand. If the air cell is small they know the egg is fresh. If the albumen is noted to be slightly thin and watery and the air space greatly enlarged, it is put down as two months old. About a month or two after that the air space reaches about the center of the egg and it is declared worthless.

Fel grass, such as is found in the bottom of creeks of Long Island, seems to be a natural food for ducks. Inland breeders substitute steeped clover hay or alfalfa and some chop up green rye, oats or corn. Where there is a scarcity of green feed more bran must be fed in the ration.

Richardson, a former English authority, said the ideal gander has large dimensions, active gait, lively and clear gray eyes, an ever ready and hoarse voice, and a demeanor full of boldness. The goose should be chosen for her weight of body, steadiness of deportment and breadth of foot—a quality said to indicate the presence of other excellencies.

The American standard of perfection classifies the weights of geese as follows: Toulouse and Embden, adult gander, 25 pounds; young gander, 20 pounds; adult goose, 23 pounds; young goose, 18 pounds; African adult gander, 20 pounds; young gander, 16 pounds; adult goose, 18 pounds; young goose, 14 pounds; Chinese and Canada, adult gander, 16 pounds; young gander, 13 pounds; adult goose, 14 pounds; young goose, 10 pounds; Egyptian, adult gander, 15 pounds; young gander, 12 pounds; adult goose, 12 pounds; young goose, 9 pounds.

The age of a fowl cannot always be told by the size of the spur. In the yard of the writer is a three-year-old hen that could easily be mistaken for a yearling hen or pullet. But there is a dull, heavy look under the eyes of the old bird which an expert would detect at a glance. The best plan is to band all the birds and a record kept of their ages.

Keep Posted on Prices.

If one has any quantity of poultry to sell, it is well to keep in correspondence with some good commission merchant or manager of some good market, so as to be posted as to prices, and not be at the mercy of the itinerant huckster, who travels over the country to procure poultry at any price that he can get the poultry raiser to accept.



# THE MADISONIAN

Published Each Tuesday at Richmond, Ky., by  
Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Owner

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Grant E. Lilly, - - - - - Editor  
Anna D. Lilly, - - - - - Social Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES —  
One Year.....\$1.00  
Six Months......60  
Three Months......35  
One Month......15  
IN ADVANCE.

Telephone 659 for all Editorial matters.—Grant E. Lilly, Editor  
Tell your friends about our paper.

TUESDAY, NOV. 18, 1913.

## "TWO'S COMPANY, FOUR'S A CROWD"

Our venerable contemporary, W. P. Walton, in his valedictory fires a parting shot at the Madisonian, and generously informs the public that there are too many newspapers in the city of Richmond. We have been regaled some three or four times during the run of our short experience by suggestions of this kind emanating from the same source. If the Climax believes that there are too many newspapers here, and that all of them are starving to death, let it gracefully fold its wings and retire from the arena.

But we have no fuss with our brethren of the Climax. They have treated us with the greatest courtesy, and we esteem them our friends, and we hope to see the Climax wax stronger and do a great good for this community in the future as it has in the past. And we can say the same for the Register and the Pantagraph, with both of whom we have the most cordial and pleasant relations.

Our entry into the field was not to impose a burden on the public, and we have not done so. We have attended strictly to our business, never intermeddling with others, having the utmost good will for, and desiring the success not only of the papers here, but also of the Citizen at Berea.

There are not too many papers in Madison county, and the people will stand in their own light to try to kill off any one of them. We heard the same old cry when the second bank was started in Madison county, and then it again was vociferated when the third one started, and the cry was echoed and re-echoed when the fourth one began. When we came to Richmond eighteen years ago, we had these four strong banking institutions. Since then there have been two banks started in Berea, one in Waco, one in Paint Lick, one at Kirksville and one at Valley View, and all of these banks are doing well and are accomplishing great good for the county of Madison.

We heard the same criticism when recently one tobacco warehouse was established here, carping critics saying that it would be short lived and would be swallowed up by the tobacco trust. When the second one started, the same old cry was heard; and now when we have in the course of erection one of the largest tobacco warehouses which will open its doors on the 24th for business, we still hear the old cry "none of them can do any good". At the same time they are all prospering and are all accomplishing for the county of Madison untold good.

The people who cry against progress are the only real enemies to the betterment of our country.

We trust that we may hear no more of the cry that there is too much of any good thing that is looking to the betterment and progress of our city and county. Again we repeat that the Madisonian is attending strictly to its own business and will continue to do so, and that we intend to leave no stone unturned looking to the accomplishment of what it deems to be the best interest of this community and to making the Madisonian one of the best country papers in the state.

PROGRESS and PUSH are our watchwords. Do you agree with us?

It appears that the Tax amendment to the Constitution has carried. It is now up to the land owner to see that a tax bill which will be equitable and just to him, is prepared and submitted to the voters at the next election. Land is now paying nearly all the tax. The object of this amendment is to relieve the tax liar of the necessity of swearing falsely to his personal tax list.

The Mt. Sterling Advocate has installed a new linotype. Besides printing its own paper, it prints the Mt. Sterling Gazette.

Who is the man who said, "I had rather be a lamp post in New York, than the Mayor of my own town."

Honest office holders are the flowers of civilization. Dishonest, grafting officials the weeds.—Exchange.

Eggs sold as high as 75 cents a dozen in Philadelphia last week.

Hurrah for "Miss Hen".

## TOPICS IN BRIEF

No banker could see the Currency Bill through Glass eyes.—Wall Street Journal.  
Cotton "futures" seem to be getting mixed up with political futures.—Washington Post.

From the way some storekeepers keep on charging the old prices, the new Tariff Law seems to need advertising.—Wall Street Journal.

Bryan, however, declines to put speech on the free list.—Honolulu Star Bulletin.

With wool on the free list, the West will be a little more wild at first, but not so woolly.—Chicago Daily News.

As a compromise they might send Harry Thaw to the Tennessee legislature.—St. Louis Republic.

A Western bank announces: "We make the interest of our depositors our interest."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Be careful now about bragging to a stranger how much money you have and make—he may be an income-tax collector.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The way to undeceive Mexican statesmen who consider President Wilson a weak man is to give them brief terms as United States Congressman.—Charleston News and Courier.

Mrs. Pankhurst says she was permitted to enter the country because it was the people's will. Mistake. It was simply American courtesy to womankind.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

We hope the news that Sulzer has joined his party will not prevent the Colonel from having his usual bully time.—St. Louis Republic.

Public confidence in the currency bill has perceptibly strengthened since former Senator Aldrich criticized it.—Houston Post.

It is established that the currency bill would have been amended even if Mr. Bryan had not defended it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

## Just Be Glad

O, heart of mine, we shouldn't  
Worry so.  
What we have missed of calm we couldn't  
Have you know.  
What we've met of stormy pain  
And of sorrow's driving rain  
We can better meet again,  
If it blow  
We have erred in that dark hour  
We have known;  
When the tears fell with the showers  
All alone.  
Were not shine and shower blent  
As the gracious Master ment?  
Let us temper our content  
With His own.  
For we know not every morrow  
Can be sad;  
So forgetting all the sorrow  
We have had  
Let us fold away our fears,  
And put away our foolish tears,  
And through all the coming years  
Just be glad.  
—James Whitcomb Riley.

## TAX NOTICE

Your county tax is now due. Call and pay same before the penalty is added.

D. A. McCORD,  
Sheriff.

## Women School Superintendents

Twenty-five women were elected as school superintendents throughout the state of Kentucky at the recent election, and we herewith append a list of the same, to-wit:

Mrs. Lee M. Campbell, Anderson County; Miss Nettie Depp, Barren County; Miss Ruby Kincaid, Bath County; Miss Mabel Robbins, Bourbon County; Mrs. Lydia Lewis, Boyle County; Miss Lucille Grogan, Calloway County; Miss Sallie Ford, Carroll County; Mrs. Nannie C. Faulkner, Fayette County; Miss Oma Persson, Boyd County; Miss Virginia Leuton, Fulton County; Miss Jennie Higgins, Garrard County; Miss Ella Lewis, Grayson County; Miss Lizzie Y. Grayhan, Green County; Miss Jesse O. Yancey, Mason County; Miss Nora Alcorn, McCreary County; Miss Georgia Sladd, Montgomery County; Miss Ora L. Adams, Mercer County; Miss Annie Longest, Muhlenburg County; Miss Lidia E. Gardner, Nicholas County; Mrs. Kate S. Bohannon, Powell County; Miss Kate Beauchamp, Spencer County; Miss Carrie Hood, Trimble County; and Miss Ella Shaunt, Washington County. There were only 46 of the old Superintendents re-elected, leaving 74 new Superintendents elected.

## Appropriation For Mission Work

At least \$13,000 will be expended in mission work in Kentucky by the Church of the Disciples this year. This appropriation was agreed upon at a meeting in Lexington Monday of the State Board of the churches Missionary Society, which approved the report and recommendation of its secretary, H. W. Elliott.

It is expected that the greater part of this appropriation will be expended in Eastern Kentucky, where members of the board stated this church is now largely extending its membership and influence. The members of the Missionary Society which determined this matter were the Rev. W. S. Irvin, of Nicholasville; the Rev. Roger T. Nooe, of Frankfort; the Rev. M. B. Ainsworth, of Georgetown; the Rev. Richard W. Wallace, of Lexington; and the secretary, Mr. Elliott.

## Dry Bones

Some incurable saphead on the Frankfort State Journal is always writing about Col. W. P. Walton and Mr. Ed Walton "shaking up the dry bones of journalism" in this city until his driveling idiocy has become nauseating. We say nothing in disparagement of our friends, the Waltons, who have each in his turn, published an excellent newspaper here, and who are doubtless praying to be delivered from such dampool friends as the State Journal man. If aforesaid incurable saphead thinks there are "dry bones of journalism" in Richmond that need shaking up, let him proceed forthwith to shake.—Pantagraph.

## Bourbon County Files Big Suit

George Batterton, County Attorney, filed two suits on behalf of the county to recover about \$8,000, belonging to the Garth Fund and invested in the stock of the Citizens' Bank at the time of the failure of that bank. In one of the suits Mr. Batterton has made the directors and Mr. Buckner Woodford, Sr., assignee, defendants, charging the directors with gross negligence. In the other suits Mr. Batterton has made William Myall, cashier of the late Citizens Bank, a defendant, together with the American Bonding Co., a Fidelity and Deposit Bonding Co., and Buckner Woodford, assignee.

Our aim is to please everybody and we will be delighted if you will call on us when in need of anything in our line. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

## IRVINE NEWS

Messrs. E. C. and J. B. Wilson, of Etawah, Tenn., are in Irvine looking to some large real estate deals. They spoke very highly of Irvine and expect it to be a city of some five or six thousand in the next few years. They are extensive real estate dealers, and have had much experience in laying out subdivisions.

Last Tuesday near Irvine, Ben Davidson was shot and killed by his cousin Green Davidson.

The shooting occurred at the house of the latter, but the cause of the trouble is not known.

The bullet entered near the head and entered the cavity causing much suffering from which the victim was not relieved until it was ended by death.

The Irvine Sun, which recently commenced publication at Irvine under the management of John W. Walker, has suspended publication. Mr. Walker was a very careful and conscientious writer, and enjoyed the tripod, but lack of support caused the paper to suspend.

County Clerk, C. T. Grinstead, has offered a reward of \$1000, for the arrest and conviction of the parties who broke into the County Clerk's office and stole the ballots from the Riddell precinct. These ballots will effect the recent election in Estill county and will also effect the election in the Circuit Judge's race.

## FOR SALE

The old homestead of J. W. Stivers located at Kingston, Ky., 8 miles from Richmond on the Big Hill pike, is offered for sale. The place contains 7 acres of the finest productive land, some fruit, and is high and dry, well watered and the most choice home place in the little village. The house is a good substantial two-story frame building of 6 rooms and hall and two porches, with fine cellar under main building; also good store house, barn, chicken and carriage houses and all necessary outbuildings. The neighborhood is of the best, accessible to good schools, churches, store and post office. For terms apply to J. B. Stouffer, Richmond, Ky. 35-11

## Land Stock & Crops

The following land sales reported in Montgomery county this week: Thomas Moberly bought from his sister, Miss Mattie Moberly about 100 acres of land on the Paris pike, improved at \$100 per acre; County Judge McCormick sold to Charles Douglass, of Lexington, Illinois, 169 acres of land, near Levee, for a consideration of \$8,000 cash; Mrs. Maggie Young, of this city, sold her farm containing 198½ acres, on Bethel ridge, to Messrs. Vice and Cannon, at \$60 per acre. This farm was sold at auction.

## Produce Doctor

Private consultation and diagnosis without charge, prescriptions for complete relief of all produce business pains, sprains or breakdowns. Want 10,000 good fat turkeys for Thanksgiving, will pay the highest market price for good stock, poor thin turkeys not wanted. Market open Monday, November 10.

A. L. GOTT,  
Office phone 45, res. 252. 46-31

## Lancaster Boys Injured

William West and Louis Tinder formerly of Lancaster, but now of Tulsa, Okla., were injured by the falling of the bleacher stand at the ball game at Tulsa, Okla. One man was killed and about fifty were injured.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Lath. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-11

We make a specialty of selling nothing but the best grades of Clover, Timothy, Clean Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Feed and Seed Oats. Give us a call. Phone 72 and 144. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-11

Representative-elect Shelton M. Saufley, of Stanford, who was for many years a newspaper correspondent in Frankfort, went to the capital Tuesday with Representative-elect Morris Farris of Danville. They picked out good seats in the House, side by side.

J. B. Haggin at the age of 93 will return again to the turf, and will engage in raising the best race horses. A few years ago he sold out his entire racing property and retired from the business. The love of the sport has called him to it again.

## Men's Footwear

Are you satisfied with anything but the best? Our lines are the best that can be had for the price you pay. See the

Stacy and Adams  
The Swell Shod  
W. L. Douglas



and many other lines of Men's Footwear that have few equals and no superiors. Call and be fitted with Shoes that fit and wear. All kinds of Heavy High Shoes—see

"The Witch Elk"

RICE & ARNOLD  
"THE ONE PRICE HOUSE"

## Something Different—

That's what you want when you have your residence painted, papered or decorated. I carry a full line of Wall Papers and will submit samples to you at your home.

Painting, Papering and Decorating.

I guarantee all my work to be first-class. Estimates furnished free. County and city work solicited.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Coal, Feed, Salt, Sand,

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And All Kinds of Plaster Material

HAULING OF ALL KINDS

Telephone 85 151 E. Main St.

## NEW GROCERY

I have opened a new Grocery on East Main street, near Soper's Mill, and am now ready for business. My stock is absolutely fresh and consists of everything carried in a first-class grocery. I also handle

Fresh and Cured Meats, Fruits,  
Vegetables, Etc.

and pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for Country Produce.

Wearen Kennedy

153—PHONES—258

Prompt Delivery East Main, near Collins





## SYNOPSIS.

Cowboys of the Flying Heart ranch are heartbroken over the loss of their much-prized champion in a foot-race with the cook of the Centipede ranch. A house party is an at the Flying Heart. J. Wallingford Speed, cheer leader at Yale, and Culver Covington, inter-collegiate champion runner, are expected. Helen Blake, Speed's sweetheart, suggests to Jean Chapin, sister of the owner of the ranch, that she induce Covington, her lover, to win back the photograph. Helen declares that if Covington won't run, Speed will. The cowboys are hilarious over the prospect. Speed and his valet, Larry Glass, trainer at Yale, arrive. Helen Blake asks Speed, who has posed to her as an athlete, to race against the Centipede man. The cowboys join in the appeal to Wally, and fearing that Helen will find him out, he consents. He insists, however, that he shall be entered as an unknown, fearing that Covington will arrive in time to take his place. Fresno, vice club singer from Stanford university and in love with Helen, tries to discredit Speed with the ladies and the cowboys. Speed and Glass put in the time they are supposed to be training playing cards in a secluded spot. The cowboys tell Glass it is up to him to see that Speed wins the race. Willie, a gunman, declares the trainer will go back east packed in ice, if Speed falls. A telegram comes from Covington saying he is in jail at Omaha for ten days. Glass in a panic forces Speed to begin training in earnest. The cowboys force Speed to eat in the training quarters and prepare him a diet of very rare meat. Miss Blake bakes a cake for Speed and is offended when Larry refuses to allow him to eat it. Covington arrives on crutches. He says he broke his toe in Omaha. Mrs. Keap, engaged to Covington and in love with Jack Chapin, exposes Speed to Helen, because Speed had failed to prevent Covington from joining the party. Speed decides to cripple himself. Skinner, the Centipede runner, appears with a proposition to throw the race. Glass attempts to escape at night, but is captured. Fresno gives Gallagher, the Centipede foreman, \$500 to beat against Speed for him. Helen Blake hears of it and bets \$500 on Speed.

## CHAPTER XVII.—Continued.

"I haven't got you. My name is Skinner."

"Nix on that moniker," Glass smiled, indulgently. "I had a man in that Sheffield Handicap six years ago."

"You're in bad," asserted the cook steadily, "but assuming that my name is Long—"

"I didn't say your name was 'Long.' I called you 'Whiz.' Glass chuckled at the point as he scored it. "Now come in; be good."

Skinner darted a look toward Gallagher and the Centipede men gathered about the shrilling phonograph, stopped and tied his shoes, and breathed softly:

"Spill!"

"This little feller I'm trainin'—does he win?"

"Without an upward glance, Skinner inquired:

"Did the man you trained for the Sheffield Handicap win?"

"Never mind that. Does this frame-up go through?" It happened that Speed, drawn irresistibly, had come forward to hang upon every word, and now chose this moment to interrupt.

"It's all right, Mr. Skinner—" But Skinner leaped to his feet.

"Don't try anything like that!" he cried in a terrible voice that brought Babby Gallagher striding toward them.

"What's goin' on here? Are they tryin' to fix you, Skinner?"

"Not a bit like it," Glass protested



"This Little Feller I'm Trainin'—Does He Win?"

stoutly. "I only asked him which side he'd rather run on, and now he calls for police protection."

"Don't try it again, that's all!" the cook warned, sullenly.

"I reckon I'll take a hand in this!" Gallagher was in a fine rage, and would have fallen upon the offender had not Stover stepped in his path.

"I reckon you don't!" he said easily. The two glared at each other, and were standing thus when Speed and his trainer moved gently off. They made their way to the house in comparative silence. "I—I made a mistake," said Wally.

"You've been jobbed like you was a baby," said Glass. "There ain't but one thing to do now. Go into the house and change your clothes, and when you get ready to run, get ready to run for your life—and mine."

Over on the race-course Gallagher was inquiring:

"Who's goin' to send these y're athletes away?"

"I am!" announced Willie without hesitation. "Bein' perhaps the handiest man present with a wepon, I'm goin' to start this journey." He looked his foes squarely in the eyes. "Has anybody got objections to me?"

The silence was flattering, and more loudly now, so that Skinner might hear, he added: "If your man tries to beat the gun, I'll have him wingin' his way to lands celestial before he makes his second jump."

Gallagher acknowledged the fairness of this proposition. "This race is goin' to be square," said he. "We're ready when y'all are."

J. Wallingford Speed stepped out of his clothes and into his silken running-suit. He was numb and cold. His hands performed their duties to be sure, but his brain was idle. All he knew was that he had been betrayed and all was lost. He heard Glass panting instructions into his ear, but they made no impression upon him. In a dull trance he followed his trainer back to the track, his eyes staring, his bones like water. Not until he heard the welcoming shout of the Flying Heart henchmen did he realize that the worst was yet to come. He heard Larry still coaching earnestly: "If you can't bite him, trip him up," and some one said:

"Are we ready?"

Glass held out his hand. "Good-by, Mr. Speed."

Chapin came forward and spoke with artificial heartiness, "Good-luck, Wally; beat him at the start," and Covington followed.

"Remember," he cautioned, sadly, "what I told you about the start—it's your only chance."

"Why don't you fellows think about the finish of this race?" faltered the runner.

Then, in a voice broken with excitement, Helen Blake spoke, holding out her hand for a good-by clasp. "Dear Mr. Speed," she said, "will you try to remember this?—remember to run before he does, and don't let him catch up to you. If you do that, I just know you'll win."

This magnificent display of confidence nerved the athlete, and he smiled at her. He wished to speak, but dared not trust himself.

Gallagher was calling; so he went to the starting-point, whence he surveyed the course. There it lay, no more than a lane leading down between ranks of brown-faced men whose eyes were turned upon him. On the top rail of the corral perched Willie, revolver in hand. The babble of voices ceased, the strident laughter stilled, Speed heard the nervous rustle of feminine skirts. Skinner was standing like a statue, his toe to the mark, his eyes averted.

"You'll start here and run a hundred yards out yonder to the tape," Gallagher announced.

"I refuse!" said Speed firmly.

For one breathless instant there was a hush of amazement, then a cry of rage. Still Bill Stover hurled the nearest man out of his patch, and strode forward, his lean face ablaze.

He wheeled and flung up his hand as if to check some hidden movement of Willie's.

"No yollence yet, Will! What d'you mean, Mr. Speed?"

Speed uttered what he knew was his final joke on earth. "I mean that I refuse to run straightaway. I'm an all-around athlete, and I must run all around something."

Amid shouts of confusion, those who had taken position along the course came crowding back to the starting-point. Willie wrapped his legs about the top rail of the fence and drew a second revolver, while the two foremen bellowed indistinguishable threats at each other. Chapin lost no time in withdrawing his guests out of the turmoil, but Helen kept her place, her face chalky but her eyes very bright.

"What are you tryin' to hand us?" roared Gallagher.

Still Bill was quick to take a cue. "Don't get hectic!" said he. "There's nothin' in the articles about runnin' straight. Let 'em run around the corral."

But at this suggestion every voice seemed to break simultaneously.

"Humpy Joe ran straightaway," declared Gallagher.

"Yes, an' he kept at it," piped Willie. "I favor the idea of them runners comin' back where they start from."

"Listen, all of you," Speed announced. "I am going to run around and around and around this corral. If Mr. Skinner chooses to accompany me, he may trail along; otherwise I shall run alone."

"Never heard of such a thing!" Gallagher was dancing in his excitement, but Skinner calmed him by announcing, curtly:

"I'll beat him any way he wants to run."

"You couldn't beat a rug," retorted

Wally, and Glass suddenly snote his palms together, crying, blankly:

"I forgot the rug!"

"We don't want no arg'ment afterwards. Does the Centipede accept its fate?" Still Bill glared at the faces ringed about him.

"We do if Skinner says so."

"Twice around the corral," agreed Skinner. "But no accidents, understand? If he falls, I keep going."

Instantly there ensued a scramble for grand-stand seats; the cowboys swarmed like insects upon the stout fence of the corral.

"Then you'll start and finish here. Once y'all pass we'll stretch a string to yonder post, and the first man to bust it wins. Who's got a string?"

"Mr. Gallagher, won't you use my saah?" Helen quickly unfasted the long blue bow of ribbon from her cotton gown, and Gallagher thanked her, adding:

"Moreover, the winner gets it!"

For the first time, then, Skinner addressed Miss Blake.

"Haden't you better make that the loser, miss? The winner gets the coin," and the assent came in a flashing smile from the sky-blue eyes.

"Then the loser gets the ribbon!" Gallagher announced loudly, and made one and fast to the corral. "Which I call has some treatment for Mr. Speed, an' only wish we might retain it at the Centipede as a remembrance. Are the runners ready?"

Those near the starting-point gave room. Skinner stepped quickly out from his blanket, and stamped his spikes into the soil; he raised and lowered himself on his toes to try his muscles. Speed drew his bathrobe from his shoulders and thrust it to ward his trainer, who shook his head.

"Give it to Covington, Bo; I won't be here when you come back."

"Get on your marks!" The starter gave his order.

Speed set his spikes into the dirt



"I'm Goin' to Shoot Twice This Time!"

brought his weight forward upon his hands. He whispered something to Skinner. That gentleman straightened up, whereupon Willie cried for a second time:

"On your marks!" and again Skinner crouched.

"Get set!"

The crowd filled its lungs and waited. Helen Blake buried her nails in her rosy cold palms. Chapin and his friends were away by their heart beats, while even Fresno was balanced upon his toes, his plump face eager. The click of Willie's gun sound ed sharp as he cocked it.

Into the ear close by his cheek Speed again whispered an agonized—"Don't forget to fall down!"

This time the cook of the Centipede leaped backward with an angry snarl while the crowd took breath.

"Make him quit talking to me!" cried Skinner.

Gallagher uttered an imprecation and strode forward, only to have his way once more barred by Still Bill Stover. "He can talk if he wants to."

"There is nothing," Speed pointed out with dignity, "in the articles to forbid talking. If I wished to, I could sing. Yes, or whistle, if I felt like it."

"On your marks!" came the rasping voice of Willie as Wally murmured to Skinner:

"Remember, I trust you."

Skinner ground his teeth; the tendons in his calves stood out rigidly.

"Get set!"

Once more the silence of death wrapped the beholders, and Willie raised his arm.

Speed cast one lingering farewell glance to the skies, and said, devoutly: "What a beautiful, beautiful day!"

Now the starter was shaking in aague of fury.

"Listen, you!" he chattered, shrilly "I'm goin' to shoot twice this time—once in the air, and the next time at the nearest foot-runner. Now, get set!" and the speaker pulled the trigger, whereupon Speed leaped as if the bullet had been aimed at him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Gen. Booth's Story of His Career.

General Booth thus epitomized his career: "When I started my work I gave up the friendship of the people of the better class. I gave up the hope of wealth and I abandoned ambition. Now I have found all that I gave up. Had I wished it I could be wealthy. My publications have brought me thousands of pounds, but every cent of it has gone back as it came for the betterment of the condition of humanity, for making people happy. Similarly, I have the best friends in all classes, and so far as ambition is concerned, if I am not the best known man in the world, I am prayed for the most."

TUBERCULOSIS  
SUNDAY NAMED

PROCLAMATION IMPLORING PEOPLE TO GIVE THE SUBJECT EARNEST THOUGHT.

## KILLING ONE IN EVERY SIX

Calls Attention to Facts That It Is Curable and Preventable if Treated at Right Time.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Frankfort, Ky.—Acting Governor Edward J. McDermott has issued a proclamation designating Sunday, December 7, as Tuberculosis Sunday.

The proclamation follows: "To the People of Kentucky:

"By request of intelligent citizens deeply interested in the immediate reduction and final eradication of tuberculosis in this state, I now designate Sunday, December 7, as Tuberculosis Sunday, in order that our people on that day may give special and earnest thought to this dreadful disease which we have too long allowed to bring misery and death into many homes. Anyone who wishes full information and useful literature about the holy crusade against this disease need only apply to the secretary of the Kentucky Board of Tuberculosis Commissioners, Mr. Roy L. French, of Frankfort, Ky. It is hoped that many good clergymen of all churches will preach a sermon on this vital topic on that day."

"All well-informed persons now know that this disease is not inherited, though one afflicted may communicate the disease to another; that this is a curable and preventable disease if treated rightly and in proper time; that, in every case, reputable physicians should be consulted when the first symptoms are discovered; that bad housing, lack of good ventilation and sunlight in sleeping rooms, lack of nourishing, well-cooked food, dust and dirt, overwork, worry, alcoholism, sexual immorality and other vicious habits prepare the soil for the seed of disease which one sufferer transmits to another."

"Tuberculosis destroys one person out of every six dying in Kentucky. We should use every effort to stop that terrible result. The education of the people on this subject is of vital importance. We must try to save ourselves, our kindred and our neighbors from this terrible affliction. Almost every home has at some time been in sorrow and gloom by the agony and death of some beloved one that was an unnecessary victim of this dreadful disease. Let us all, by the love we bear our beloved and in the spirit of charity to our neighbor, make a zealous, united effort to free our state from this awful scourge."

Bills Are Being Framed.

In view of the apparent certainty that the constitutional amendments, providing for the employment of convicts on the public roads and the classification of property for purposes of taxation, have been carried, bills are being considered by a number of legislators-elect for putting the amendments into effect. There is no likelihood, it is believed, that any effort will be made to do away with the prison contract system at the 1914 session, as many of the contracts have years yet to run.

Little classification of property, it is expected, will be undertaken at the 1914 session; but the State Tax Commission will present a bill embodying classification to some extent. For the rest it is to be left to study and recommend legislation at the next session. The ad valorem plan of assessing stocks of merchandise may be abandoned and the assessment fixed on the gross annual income of the firm or corporation. This would approach the manner of assessing railroads and other corporations, and since the federal government is to tax incomes the state and federal governments would be working along the same line, thus avoiding confusion and more nearly arriving at a fair valuation. It is said to have been tried successfully in some other states.

Telephone Case Dismissed.

The action of the Campbellsville Telephone Co. against the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co., before the State Railroad Commission, the first brought in Kentucky to require a system to extend physical connection to a competing line has been dismissed without prejudice at the request of the complainant.

Forest Fires Extinguished.

Two small forest fires in Knox county, reported by County Forest Patrol G. B. Lytle as having been extinguished with small loss, were the only fires in the timbered sections of Kentucky during the week reported to State Forester J. E. Barton.

Only One Preacher-Legislator.

For the first time in 20 years the General Assembly at its forthcoming session is to have among its members no more than one preacher. The lone minister-member is Rev. James A. Scott, a Republican, who defeated J. W. Sutton, of Russell, for Representative from Greenup county by fewer than 100 votes. Mr. Scott came into political prominence through the anti-liquor crusade he made in several of the northernmost counties in Eastern Kentucky.

## Illinois Central Must Pay.

The Illinois Central must pay taxes on an additional assessment of \$6,509,585, before Judge Cochran, of the Federal Court will grant the road a temporary restraining order in the 1912 franchise suit. Judge Cochran handed down an opinion to this effect at a hearing on the motion of the road for a temporary injunction, restraining the state auditor from collecting the state's portion of \$14,000,000 franchise tax and certifying the assessment to the counties, cities and taxing districts.

The road contended that the total value of its lines in Kentucky is covered by assessment of its tangible property, and that it owes no franchise tax. At the hearing here this fall Judge Cochran said he would grant a restraining order, but that the road would have to pay on a large assessment than it had already paid on. The hearing was to ascertain the amount.

The additional assessment required by Judge Cochran increases the total assessment of the Illinois Central \$2,099,000 over the 1911 assessment, and is \$7,000,000 less than the state board fixed it in 1912. The state's share of the taxes on this additional assessment will be \$33,003, and about \$50,000 will be distributed among the counties, cities and graded school districts. The amount the Louisville & Nashville is required to pay on to get a temporary injunction has been fixed, leaving only the Chesapeake & Ohio and Queen & Crescent cases open.

## Would Ruin Smith Land.

Representative A. O. Stanley called on the War Department and took up in person the fight he instituted several weeks ago to prevent the diversion of the channel of the Ohio river away from Smithland, Ky., to the Illinois side of the Cumberland Island. Mr. Stanley told the engineer officers of the army that this was merely a scheme of the coal trust to shorten the channel about two miles in the 1,000-mile stretch from Pittsburg to Cairo, notwithstanding the fact that the change would probably ruin Smithland as a river landing and seriously impair all the traffic up and down the Cumberland river. When Mr. Stanley was in Livingston county in October he learned that the government had begun to tear out the dam that extends from the head of Cumberland Island to the Illinois bank of the Ohio. Eighty feet of the dam already had been torn away. If the work had continued the channel would have taken its old course on the Illinois side of the island. In low water boats would have found it practically impossible to get in and out of the Cumberland river, which enters the Ohio on the other side of the island.

## Ballot Box Was Stolen.

Someone broke into the office of the county clerk of Estill county according to reports reaching Frankfort and stole the ballot box of Riddell precinct, from which the returns had not been certified. It is reported that Judge Hugh Riddell, Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in the Twenty-third District, carried this precinct by 79 votes. Judge Riddell has filed suit, enjoining the county election board from certifying the returns from Estill county to the secretary of state, as he did in Breathitt county, where the returns from five precincts, most of which he carried, are out. He also enjoined the secretary of state from certifying the returns from the district to the state election board, and enjoining the latter from issuing a commission. This will place the election in these two counties in contest before the court.

## Get Historic Rifle.

S. Ballard Thurston, of Louisville, presented the State Historical Society a rifle and powder horn, which a member of the family of Dr. W. F. Arnold, a retired navy surgeon of Bowling Green, carried in the George Rogers Clark expedition. They are in excellent state of preservation. The rifle and powder horn were on exhibition at the Perry Centennial celebration at Louisville.

## Conservation Congress Delegates.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Barksdale Hamlett has appointed the following delegates to represent Kentucky schools at the National Conservation Congress, Washington: Supt. J. V. Chapman, Franklin; Prof. W. C. Hopper, Mt. Sterling; President H. S. Barker, State University; James Speed, Louisville; Dr. F. W. Minnett, Danville; President M. B. Adams, Georgetown College.

## Tobacco Man Must Serve.

B. W. Wright, the Mayfield tobacco man who was convicted of conspiring with L. A. Perkins and others to burn the warehouse of G. R. Allen and W. A. Usher, in which he kept his own tobacco, insured for \$5,000, must go to prison. The Court of Appeals, in an opinion written by Judge Hannah, affirmed the judgment and verdict of the Graves Circuit Court convicting him.

## Letter on School Term.

Letters are being sent to all the county superintendents by the department of education explaining that it will be impossible to extend the school year to seven months until the general assembly passes an enabling act. Many inquiries have been received since it was announced that the schools have sufficient funds for this purpose; the county boards desiring to make contracts for the extra month as soon as possible. Superintendent Hamlett recently stated that extension of one month was possible.

GO

While there is yet time!

The Sign at Six

will indicate to you the power I possess, and failure to obey will result in death and destruction not only to yourself, but to the entire city!



The Sign at Six

BY

STEWART  
EDWARD  
WHITE

WILL BE

Our Next Serial Story

For Further Information Watch These Columns!



Eminent physicians agree that more throat trouble is caused from the burning of leaves than almost any other reason. Leaves may be disposed of profitably without burning. They make a splendid fertilizer for the garden. So rake them up and put them there instead of burning them to the annoyance of a whole neighborhood.

Dress Making and Alterations a Specialty. Mrs. W. Jones, at Singer Office. 38tf

One Dollar will bring The Madisonian to you fifty-two times.

In Washington City a small army of pretty girls, sold on the streets last Saturday the "Suffragist", a new weekly newspaper issued by the National Suffragette party. President Wilson will be called on to help the cause.

John Penticost was shot by J. D. Flora at the home of the latter last Wednesday night. The young man was calling at the home of Flora, and when ordered to leave, he declined to do so, hence the shooting.

Change of advertisements should reach this office not later than noon Saturday to insure insertion in the current issue. tf

Try our job printing department for particular printing.

Get on our list—\$1.00 a year.

## CORRESPONDENCE

News That You Can't Get Elsewhere

### SILVER CREEK

(Delayed)

Miss Annie Jennings has returned to Lexington after a visit to her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jennings.

Mrs. Tommie Cotton has been real sick but is able to be out again.

Little Elsie Roop has returned home after a visit with her aunt Mrs. Davis at Richmond.

Mrs. Bennett Roop is with her mother Mrs. Mike Noe near Paint Lick.

Mrs. Ed West died very suddenly early Sunday morning, Nov. 2nd. She seemed as well as usual on Saturday. Paralysis was the cause of her death. She was a good woman and will be greatly missed by her family. She was Miss Galloway of Berea before her marriage. She leaves a husband and five children. Burial in Berea Cemetery.

Miss Mable Rayburn is visiting Mrs. Clyde Rayburn in Richmond.

Misses Nannie Mae Davidson and Ellen Miller were guests of Miss Madrie Farris last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Oatley Burke has returned from a visit to relatives in Garrard county.

Several of our people attended the School Fair at Wallaceton Saturday.

We are having a splendid meeting at the school house here, being held by Rev. Ernest Hopper and Alex. Waddell of Atlanta Ga. They are splendid preachers and everyone should attend these meetings.

Mrs. E. O. Farris visited her daughter Mrs. A. M. Davison in Richmond last week.

### HUMAN RECIPE



W. M. TALBOT.  
A diamond tremendous, a salary stupendous.  
And a voice that has made her a name.  
Add trunks full of gowns, the ovations of towns—  
And behold this singer of fame.

A resolution has passed the U. S. Senate which was introduced by Sen. Luke Lee, for an investigation of the L. & N. Railroad and its allied lines to ascertain whether or not the anti trust law had been violated in their purchase.

A general investigation of the affairs of the L. & N. by the Inter State Commerce Commission will be the result.

In this connection it will be recalled that John Burger of Clay City, Ky., has been threatening for some time to have the purchase of the L. & E. Railroad by the L. & N. Railroad Company, investigated.

Estes Henry, of Paris, Ky., has filed suit against the L. & N. Railroad for \$25,000 damages for an injury received by the breaking of a cable used to pull a work train which cable on the rebound caught Henry and knocked him to the ground with a great force and fractured his skull and otherwise injured him.

Judge Hanberry in the Christian Circuit Court overruled the petition of the republican candidates to force the election officers in Newstead precinct to count some doubtful ballots that were cast in that precinct. He holds that the petition should have been a mandamus suit instead of a mandatory injunction.

Of gloom and care we have our share,  
Our vain "Alas!" and "Alacks!"  
But no one finds us grieving o'er The income tax.

We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-tf



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To send a man from our shop with an ill-fitting, poorly tailored garment we would consider a business crime.

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Coming from the best equipped tailoring institution on earth, these clothes are the only ones which can guarantee us your satisfaction.

In every respect we believe these clothes offer the best values you've ever seen.

Spare us a few moments today—you'll be repaid.

Suits, \$18 to \$30

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Remember when you come to town and want seed that Covington, Thorpe & Co. handle the best that can be bought and will sell them worth the money. Come and see us at 232 West Main street. 11-tf

We guarantee quick delivery of every thing you buy—and will appreciate your orders. If you have not tried us give us a call, 232 West Main street, Richmond, Ky. Covington, Thorpe & Co. 11-tf

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Two Phones, 35 & 42. Prompt Delivery. Grocery, W. Main St.

## D. B. McKINNEY



## Rushed the Order

A TRAVELING Salesman, while in Nashville, Tenn., took a large order, promising delivery in ten days. It would take two days for the order to reach the Home Office by mail. It took him only a few minutes to telephone the order from a pay station of the Bell Telephone system.

Time saved by telephoning orders often means fulfillment of contract.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE  
& TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
INCORPORATED



## The After Hours Salesman



MANY concerns lose money every night by not attracting the attention of the crowds on the streets in the evening. On the other hand many other concerns prosper because they employ the after hours salesman—Electric Light.

You can readily pick out these stores on the busiest thoroughfares—their show windows pouring a brilliant flood of light upward, outward and downward, thereby adding an attraction to the goods displayed not obtainable in any other way. Few people can resist a glance at the beautiful effect—most people stop and admire it.

The proprietors of these big shops are well versed in all modern methods which make for success in developing trade. They know that the lavish use of electric light pays, and use Edison Mazda Lamps to obtain it at a minimum cost.

Our Lamp Experts will gladly assist your artistic window dressers in making your store and shop windows as attractive as the best in town.

## Kentucky Utilities Co., Inc.